

THE MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

No. 397.]

JULY 1, 1824.

[6 of Vol. 57.



SPENSER'S RESIDENCE AT KILCOLMAN, NEAR DONERAILE.

HERE Spenser resided ten years, and composed his "Fairie Queen," and other principal works. It stands on a rocky eminence, in a flat and uninteresting country, and, though once of some extent, in the form of a parallelogram, is now reduced to a mere ruin. It was part of the forfeited Desmond estates; and granted, with 3000 acres of land, to Spenser, in 1586: but the native Irish, indignant at this intrusion of English settlers, plundered it, and set it on fire, destroying the Poet's property, and one of his children. Spenser returned broken-hearted to England, and died in 1598, at a public-house in King-street, Westminster. The remains of the castle are still visited and venerated by sentimental travellers, among the last of whom was Mr. T. Crofton Croker, who has given an interesting account of the place.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the COMMERCE and POLICE of GREAT
BRITAIN; by M. DUPIN.

THE vast creation of artificial capital and its rapid circulation, during the late wars, having given an impulse to industry in England, of which no previous example has existed, it becomes important to us to be surveyed by an intelligent Foreigner, and interesting to peruse his reports. Such foreigner is M. Dupin, and his reports are printing in France with all the speed compatible with accuracy. Two volumes have just appeared, and we
MONTHLY MAG. No. 397.

feel it our duty to exhibit to our readers some general ideas of their contents.

Imperfect or decayed as are many of our institutions, we are, nevertheless, in social policy, legislation, liberty, and arts, two or three generations before the rest of Europe. The French Revolution, on the part of its authors, had for its object our example, and it was their design not merely to overtake us, but, by pursuing our principles in the abstract, to go beyond us. The jealousy of surrounding despots, and the difficulty of reconciling the habits of a people to new and even improved
3 Q institutions,

institutions, baffled the hopes of the philanthropists of France; but the discussions and the subsequent unhappy wars rendered England, in a special manner, the object of French curiosity.

It is too obvious that France has fallen again under the domination of those, who, too proud to receive a lesson from calamity, seem studious to carry her back a century. Such may not be their profession, or even perhaps their true object; but they are endeavouring to reconcile impossibilities, and to produce beneficial result from the discordant elements of arbitrary power and personal industry. The latter is the consequence of civil liberty, and can with no success be reconciled with modern French police, French parliaments, French juries, and French finance.

The race, however, which grew into manhood, and learnt to think, during the revolution, is not extinct; and the wisest of these are properly seeking to effect, by amelioration, that which they cannot hope for, even from counter-revolution. As one means, they hold up to their countrymen the example of England, where the causes and effects are proved by experience, and hence the researches and labours of M. Dupin.

We hope to see the legislators and philosophers not of France only, but of all the continental nations, visiting England, as the sages of Rome visited Athens, and those of Athens visited Memphis, in order to survey the springs of national prosperity, to draw lessons of political economy and legislation, and, by research and comparison, to increase the common stock of human enlightenment and happiness.

The following analysis of the causes of England's grandeur is eloquent, striking, and just.

"Such is the superiority of commercial power! A great example, which has not hitherto been sufficiently appreciated, will render this truth more apparent.

"The spectacle which the Roman people exhibited, was that of an obstinate miner, choosing his position, and advancing to the top from parallel to parallel, in order to carry, one after another, the various military posts of the world. At length, insurmountable obstacles presented a barrier to its further progress; its aggressive impulse was broken by the resistance of the German, and the fugitive elasticity of the Parthian; and con-

quest paused in its career, from lassitude, before it reached the Indian.

"The empire, then, became overwhelmed with the burden of its own grandeur. In order to defend it, more numerous armies were requisite than had sufficed for its conquests. Nevertheless these clouds of soldiery, diffused over an immense frontier, without rapid and facile resources of transport and concentration, found themselves in all quarters isolated and weak. When warriors were insufficient, ditches and walls were necessary to shelter the empire of the Scipios and Cæsars from a sudden *coup de main* of the barbarians. But these barriers were useless, unless manned by soldiers capable of defending them. They were incapable of arresting a sudden irruption of nations utterly ignorant of the art of war. Compressed on all sides, the empire narrowed its circle with much greater rapidity than it had extended it; and it necessarily repast the limits of all its successive excursions, till it reached the period of its entire destruction.

"If Rome had possessed a commercial and maritime industry equal to that of England, instead of neutralizing her various offensive armaments, she would, on the contrary, have imparted impulse to such as were defensive: she would have directed them in the seasonable moment on such points as were threatened, and would have demonstrated her universal superiority to the isolated and intermitting aggressions of nations unacquainted with the resources of civilization. The Britannic empire possesses, therefore, in itself, a principle of resistance which the Roman empire wanted. This principle is that of commercial power."

With this argument we fully concur. The recent example of the irruption of the Ashantees is a case in point; no one can doubt the instantaneous facility of repressing those savages beyond the line of civilization, if they were a hundred times more formidable and numerous. The philosophical tone of the following passage is striking, liberal, and true.

"The time was, when, to appreciate correctly the true greatness and power of a rival people, and to reveal the secret, would have subjected the patriotic friend of his fellow-citizens to the imputation of being the enemy of their glory, and the despiser of the superiority of a country, preferring blindness of vision to faculty of sight. The parasites of nations, dangerous and corrupting as the flatterers of kings, heretofore thought it inen-

bent

bent on them to exhibit to continental eyes the picture of insular domination arrived at the brink of ruin, and 'falling from its high estate,' at the very moment when it was excavating abysses to serve for the foundation of an entirely new power."

We hail this frank and honest expression of opinion as the earnest of a more liberal, enlightened, and beneficial, communication between nations for the future. National flatterers are like physicians, who give opium in the most painful diseases of the mind, pretending, at best, to quiet distempers they know not how to remove.

M. Dupin justly detects one of the secrets of British power and predominance in the good faith and regulated perseverance of the British character.

"Successes attained in the direction of the arts are similar to successes obtained in the government of men. Conquests may be made by fraud, by surprise, and by violence; they can only be maintained by contrary means. It is not only courage, intelligence, and energy, that are wanting; the discretion, economy, and, above all, the probity, of an industrious man, are necessary to maintain a country's superiority in productions and commerce. If ever the time arrives in England when the useful citizen shall lose his distinguishing virtues, we may be assured, that, despite of the protection of the most formidable fleets, notwithstanding the foresight and support of the most extensive diplomacy, and the most profound policy, England would soon see her marine power degenerate, and, repelled from every shore, disappear from those seas which she at this time covers with the treasures of the universe, received in exchange for the treasures and industry of the three kingdoms.

"It is necessary to penetrate a little deeper into an appreciation of that national character, to which the commerce of Albion owes its astonishing prosperity. Let us survey the character in its active operation on the thoughts and conduct of individuals, exciting an insatiable and irresistible ardour to excel all rivalry, and to crush all foreign competition, by a competition at once individual and national. Look at the means employed for accomplishing this end. A cool, uninterrupted, and methodic, activity; a calculating audacity which incites the speculator to risk, wherever foresight, and, I may say, the doctrine of chances,

demonstrate that, in the long run, there are less probabilities of reverse than of success. To these qualities must be added, a perseverance in common of domestic enterprises, depending greatly on the stability of institutions, which give birth to steadiness of character, and to all those energetic virtues which impart a general effect on the public mind, the first spring of what is to be found in public spirit, inspired by the excellence of public order, and by the inviolable protection of the laws.

"Again, to these causes must be annexed the rules of political and domestic economy, which are favourable to the interests of all, stimulating to the industry of all, and encouraging to the talents of all."

Having thus correctly shown how public faith, corroborated by public spirit, have produced the wonders of English commercial prosperity, M. Dupin, in a few striking examples of contrast, exhibits the comparative dearth of public spirit in France, as the great cause of her being distanced by England in her career. Alluding to the public works of Bourdeaux, (the Liverpool of the south,) Lyons, and Paris, he adds,—

"While contemplating these praiseworthy labours, are we to imagine ourselves near the term of our efforts? Let us judge of that by the advance of our rivals. We are about to possess five leagues of iron rail-way, and our rivals have 500. We are on the point of having ten or fifteen companies for the purpose of canal navigation, and our rivals have already a hundred."—After adding other striking contrasts to this, M. Dupin concludes with an eloquent appeal to his countrymen, "in the name of the glory of France," to press forward into a new arena, where pacific victories equally illustrious, but more beneficial, await their honourable emulation. We are sincerely glad of this. There has been far too much of the petty passions of rivalry exhibited at the expense, not only of truth, but of good policy, by preceding statist and travellers on both sides of the water. We hail M. Dupin's work as the earnest of a sounder feeling of mutual appreciation between the rival countries. We wish him, from the bottom of our hearts, entire success in his patriotic and honourable task of stimulating the industrious emulation of his countrymen. The diffusion of these sound morals, which result

sult from the virtues and good faith of commerce, is rather to be desired than feared; fear of a rival nation's prosperity was one of the narrow theories of darker ages and unenlightened times. A more liberal and philosophical, as well as a more accurate, view of things, has succeeded; and nothing has it more clearly demonstrated, than the fact, that a commercial nation benefits in proportion to the commercial prosperity of its neighbour.

Our candid and observing author draws a precise and masterly portrait of the chief features of London, contrasting its advantages with the disadvantages of Paris and the continental cities. Much, in our opinion, may be learnt on both sides; but the superiority of the British capital, in all that concerns the economy of health and comfort, is strikingly obvious. After complaining of the shameful manner in which the public ways are neglected, and the public edifices profaned and dilapidated, on the continent, M. Dupin continues:

"As much pains are taken in England to render the public way free, commodious, and safe, before the houses of private individuals, as in the neighbourhood of public monuments. No bulky object is allowed to be displayed outside a shop; no stationary object of sale is allowed to obstruct the streets or the squares; every citizen is entitled to seize them, to carry the owner before a magistrate, and to receive half the fine imposed on the delinquent, which generally amounts from 50 to 120 francs. In these measures may be recognised the foresight of a people impressed with a sense of the importance of facilitating communication, both for the sake of civil order and the advantage of commerce.

"One of the most remarkable characteristics of the towns of Great Britain is the care taken, by the proper authority, to render the public way easy and commodious to the commonest foot-passenger. Admirable attention! In a country where the rich are charged with the duty of making laws, they never, in any case, forget the advantage of their poorer fellow-citizens."

The following extract is really worthy the attention of our neighbours; and we are induced from sad experience to echo our author's hint of one inconvenience of Paris, notwithstanding the efficacious answer usually given to such complaints by the Parisians, that any change would

spoil the *totalité de la Rue*. No one can accuse the worthy muscadins of Paris of a disposition to innovation or reform.

"*Trottoirs*, composed of large flat slabs of stone, are raised on both sides in streets of ordinary width. Even in the narrowest, a *trottoir* is always to be met with, sufficiently wide for two foot-passengers to pass each other; and heavy fines are levied on any individual who presumes to drive a horse, or carriage, or wheel a truck or barrow, over this reserved portion of the street, or block up the way with packages or casks.

"Let us next survey the measures which concern that cleanliness on which the public health mainly depends. Public drains, constructed at the city's expense, traverse the principal streets; and receive, by means of small channels, the cost of which is paid by the householder, all the water which is thus accumulated. In England, no one is allowed to throw any filth or sweepings into the public road. They are collected in a corner of each house, to be carried away, at least once every week, by public contractors. It is on this account that the towns of England never exhibit the filthy aspect observable in the southern cities of Europe, where the ordures and excrements of men and animals are thrown into the public streets, and left to the putrefaction accelerated by a burning sun: a certain productive of endemic and mortal diseases."

M. Dupin remarks (tome 2d, p. 22.) on the number of depredators and profligate characters who infest the Thames and the streets, and adds some remarks on the inefficient nature of our police. But he relies in this inference too implicitly on Colquhoun. Although we feel the necessity of a police reform, we should not like to see the *more perfect* system of the French police transplanted to this country. We are decidedly averse to any assimilation of our police system to that debased espionage which is the vice of the continental governments, and, perhaps, the chief obstacle in the way of their advance to sound and healthy notions of liberty,—an assimilation recommended in some sort by a late magistrate, (Bolton Mainwaring;)—but might copy the French system in its least objectionable parts: we would invigorate the police in point of effective members; we would extend the sphere of its operations; increase the salaries of

of its agents; and, above all, select responsible and respectable men for the office, who, from principle as well as competency of circumstances, would be above the temptation and necessity of compromising with offenders and defeating justice. To dissociate two classes of men, the officer and the culprit, whom habit has accustomed us to see associated, not only without surprise, but even without much disgust, would be a most important advantage. It would tend to dry up a very abundant source of immorality; for such a custom is calculated to lower respect for the law, as it is to abate its terrors and encourage its violation. The two classes ought to be rendered as distinct as good and evil. The inspection of their several districts by the police officers should be fair and impartial, and no longer nominal, but real. They should watch, with lynx-eyed jealousy, the flash public-houses, oyster-rooms, and coffee-shops. Above all, they should double their vigilance to seal up that bottomless pit of depravity, the receiving system.

For the Monthly Magazine.

GOLDEN RULES for HONEST MEN.

1. **D**O no act which you feel any repugnance to have seen or known by others; for the necessity of being secret implies some vice in the act, or some error in the reasoning which leads to its self-justification.

2. Do nothing to any sentient or suffering being, which you would feel to be cruel or unjust towards yourself, if your beings or situations were changed; and mark, that, although this rule is erroneously limited to the relations of man to man, and is therefore practised too often with a view to reciprocal advantage; yet it is genuine virtue only, when practised towards those from whom no reciprocal advantage can be derived, as when applied to the meanest animals, and every helpless sentient object.

3. To live and let live, applies to all social and physical relations: for the world is the common property of all the beings who have been evolved by the progress of creative power, and all are necessary parts of a great and harmonious scheme, to which it is our duty to submit, while the happiness of all ought, as far as possible, to be rendered accordant with our own.

4. Hesitate, doubt, enquire, and if possible forbear, whenever your intention is dangerous or fatal to the welfare

of another: for it is too late to correct an error of judgment after any mischief to another has been perpetrated.

5. Give countenance to no slander relative to another in his absence; and, if obliged to hear slanders, discharge your own responsibility by the early communication of them to the slandered: for he who hears any slander, who takes no measures to procure its contradiction, and who, from any sinister motive, declines to bring the slanderer and slandered face to face, is an accessory, and as culpable as the propagator; while the baseness and mischief of slander would be rooted from society, if hearers forebore to be quiescent accessories.

6. Beware of envy, and of a practice of detracting from the merit of those whom you have not the industry, the inclination, or the talent, to imitate; for it is your duty either to admire or emulate others, or to be content with the station in which your birth, talents, or industry, have placed you.

7. Be as useful as possible in the social sphere which you fill: for a man in society does not live for himself alone; and, as he derives benefits from others, so he ought to confer them as often as he has the opportunity and the power.

8. Remember that all wealth and grandeur is sustained by the industry and privations of others: for money is but the representative of products, and products are the results of labour; thus income from interest of money is drawn from the industry or privations of the borrower; that from rent, from the industry or privations of the tenant; and that from manufacturing products, from the industry or privations of the workman.

9. Reward and encourage virtue in every station, and discountenance vice and bad passions, however adventitiously exalted: for, unless the good draw a strong line between the worthy and the unworthy, and, by association and subscription, combine to sustain the adversity and the old age of virtue, unprincipled vice will eagerly trample it in the dust.

10. Avoid all those insanities of the human mind engendered by unwise authors, and early errors,—such as the passion after posthumous fame, which can seldom be realized, and can never be felt,—as the love of wealth beyond the means of comfortable enjoyment,—as the love of renown among beings who forget you in sleep, and in death,—as the
love

love of military glory, excited to gratify the bad passions of weak princes and wicked ministers,—as the ambition after titles, which mean no more than the syllables of which they consist,—and as the zeal of self-devotion in any cause of the hour, the object and use of which will be forgotten in a year, and laughed at by the next generation.

11. Seek wisdom in all things, that you may not be the dupe and slave of the craft and subtlety of others, that you may be enabled to play an independent part in society; and search deeply, that you may avoid conceit, by knowing how little is known even by the wisest.

12. Be not inconsistent in your expectations; and, having chosen your walk through life, pursue it with patience, industry, and contentment: thus if superiority in knowledge is your object, do not envy the accumulations of your thrifty neighbour; if wealth is your object, do not wonder that your character for knowledge, justice, and liberality, stands not so high as that of others; and, if the reputation of virtue is your ambition, you must govern your passions, practise forbearance without repining, and consult the interest of others as much as your own.

13. Let scintillations of pride be corrected, by considering that you are mortal; that, only a few years ago, you were not, and, in a few years hence, will not be; and that an eternity preceded and will follow you, reducing your span of life to a point; that your possessions, however vast, are but a speck on a little globe, which is itself but a point in the universe; and that your bodily structure, your secretions, your mechanism, and your assimilations, are exactly the same as those of all other men, and, if not the same, you would be diseased, or a monster; and remember that wisdom, manners, and virtue, constitute the only difference among human creatures.

14. Respect the means adopted by public social policy, to subjugate the practices of the ignorant and unthinking to their hopes, fears, and superstitions; for man, though a reasoning, is not a rational animal, and for once that he is right, he is wrong a hundred times; consequently, his moral practices in society, which are governed by his imperfect reason, his selfish craft, and his unruly passions, generally require an influence beyond his ordinary nature, to render his association bearable.

15. Promote education, free enquiry,

and truth; for untaught man is the patient of the circumstances by which he is surrounded, and the mere creature of imitation,—a mahomedan Turk, if born in Turkey; a Siberian polytheist, if born in Siberia; or a protestant or popish Christian, if born in Holland or Spain; the faith, manners, and habits, of each country, constituting individual character. To arrive at universal truth, to avoid the established errors of localities, and to become free from the continuous errors of previous ages, are therefore the primary duties of all men who aspire to the attributes of wisdom.

16. Practise toleration towards the opinions and habits of fellow-creatures, each of whom is the passive instrument of his education and associations. Pity and teach, if your practices are unquestionably better; but do not persecute or inflict punishment, either for ignorance, or for errors in the formation of character, arising from the vices of society, the prejudices imbibed in youth, or the inattention of governments.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed my former letter inserted, in your respectable and very useful Magazine, p. 389, relative to the heat generated in chimneys by our domestic fires, wherein I have alluded to a particular "extent of opening" proper to the top of a chimney, according to circumstances; I beg, as the matter is of very general interest, to extract from Mr. Fredgold's book on "Warming and Ventilating," his Rule and Example, in p. 220, &c. as to this apportioning of the proper size for a chimney-top: it is as follows, viz.

Rule.—Let 17 times the length of the front grate-bars, in inches, be divided by the square-root of the height of the chimney above the grate, in feet; and the quotient is the proper area of the aperture of the chimney-top, in inches.

Example.—Suppose the fire-grate to be 15 inches wide, and the chimney 36 feet high, above the same; we have $17 \times 15 \div \sqrt{36} = 42\frac{1}{2}$ square inches: which being equivalent to a circle $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches diameter, or to a rectangle 7 inches by 6, very nearly, either of these may be adopted, as the dimensions of the chimney-top, and for ten or twelve inches down the inside of the same. Where chimney-tops or pots are at present larger than these dimensions, they may be conveniently reduced to the proper size and shape of opening, by a lining of Roman or Parker's cement.

The

The quantity of contraction near the fire should (Mr. T. says,) be about the same as at the chimney-top; that is, they should nearly correspond in area, but all abrupt changes of form in the chimney itself should be avoided: the chimney throat, or part near above the grate, should not be of greater width than the length of the grate-bars, and so situated, that the smoke may rise nearly in a perpendicular direction.

In assigning proportions for the grates of different sized rooms, Mr. Tredgold has not been able to avail himself of general principles, such as are applied with ingenuity and effect in every other part of his Treatise; but, proceeding entirely from observation, he has given an empirical Rule, which I am anxious to submit to your readers, in order to request, that any of those who may take the trouble to measure several rooms and their fire-grates, where such are found to afford agreeable warmth, would send you their average and extreme dimensions, and the number of such, in order to a confirmation, or else a correction, of Mr. T.'s Rule, which is as follows, p. 228, viz.

If the length of the front of the grate be made one inch for each foot in length of the room; and the depth (height) of the front be half an inch, for each foot in breadth of the room, the proportions will be found tolerably near the truth, in the cases usually occurring in practice. If the length of the room be such, as requires the grate to be longer than $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, two fire-places will be necessary: and, in that case, the same proportions may be adopted, divided into two grates: unless the room be very wide, when a greater length should be given and less depth, so as to preserve an equivalent area.

In your 40th volume, p. 428, you gave an account of a great improvement likely to be effected, as to diminishing the smoke of London by the general introduction of Cutler's patent grates: that, alas, was frustrated, by the grate-makers having combined and made a common purse, by the weight of which, rather than by fair legal proceedings, as is said, Mr. C.'s patent was declared to have been, in part, for an old invention, or else was insufficiently described, I have forgot which, and was repealed; since which Mr. C. has, in disgust, ceased to make them, and I cannot learn that any of those who caused the repeal of the patent have made them, as they pretended was their object; which circumstances I much regret, from having constantly used one of these grates ever

since they came out in 1815, and found it almost entirely to prevent smoke, or the accumulation of soot in the chimney; affording us, after an early hour in the forenoon, a cheerful fire, which is always red and glowing on the top, because requiring no fresh coals to be heaped upon it during the whole length of a winter's day and evening. O. H.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

WITHOUT adverting to the excessive extravagance of Mr. Malthus's first "Essay on the Principle of Population," which the author has acknowledged by his subsequent evasions, additions, and subtractions,—still the Essay is a medley of error, for he holds that population is universally pressing against the means of subsistence, when the means of subsistence, directly and indirectly, by the commercial code and by corn laws, are removed from, or prohibited to, the people. Nor is he less hostile to himself, theologically; for he has adventured to justify Providence in his scheme of philosophy, though he asserts that moral restraint has had hitherto little effect in checking population, and that he has little hope of its being more operative hereafter. This is to preach sin without the redeeming sacrifice, and to justify God by showing that man is, has been, and must be, miserable, breeding and famishing through endless duration.

How devout men could entertain this doctrine, is extraordinary. No doubt many of them delight in hearing and brooding over denunciations, that, to others, are least pleasing; no doubt many enjoy a tale of terror, (which I believe Mr. Ensor has omitted in enumerating the causes for Mr. Malthus's reception,) which discomforts them waking and sleeping; but how any man, believing that God is as he is represented, and yet that he should create an animal the paragon of all living beings, who ever has, and ever will be, pressing against the means of subsistence; that is, breeding and starving,—mocks all supposition. Can it be said that God is good, or man rational, and credit this doctrine? Why, under such a dispensation, man suffers Priuli's curse,—“Get brats and starve.”

Neither is it much less intelligible by what perversion of intellect, men, who adopt the popular side in politics, can countenance such a theory. The aristocracy, who call all those not of their

class—the rabble—the mob—the swine—are consistent in attributing the misery of the people to themselves. Sinecurists, and tax-eaters, and boroughmongers, in advocating this theme, merely chant the variations of the same song. But, when reformers in church and state thus revile the people, they are as absurd as Mr. Malthus in his harmonical theology; for, if they speak truly, those who have not discretion enough in their own domestic affairs to reason when they marry, are not fit for universal suffrage; no, nor to vote for Mr. S. Wortley's 20*l.* households; and I doubt if celibacy and suffrage should not be as indissolubly united under this philosophy, as marriage and children were necessary in different republics to those who sought to administer the state.

In one particular, the Malthusians are consistent; for their remedy is,—Do not breed. Our rents are doubled: True, do not breed; and then, instead of a competition of tenants for farms, there will be a competition of landlords for tenants. Yet how many farms are now untenanted because the lord will not accept a reduced rent. Our wages are reduced and reducing: True, do not breed, and then you may have high wages; and remark, the fewer hands in the market, the greater the wages must be. Yet there are laws which determine wages, and which prevent the combination of labourers. Oh, wisest teachers! will celibacy free man's industry from excise and customs? will it make landlords repeal the corn-laws, which have mightily increased in evil by the return to cash-payments? for, by that single event, the importation price of 80*s.* has been effectually advanced to 96*s.* on the quarter of wheat. Will celibacy repeal the taxes on necessities? Suppose a large portion of the working people expunged, and that wages increased, will the reduced people, with increased wages, be insured against inventions and machinery (which in perfect freedom I honour) being brought into competition with them? The great capitalist can always generate equivalents to human labour, and high wages would necessarily excite such means; for, were the labourers ever so few, capitalists could not pay more for labour than a certain sum, which is often regulated by circumstances extrinsic to the many or the few hands at home. Consider this in another view; suppose the labourers few, and their wages high; must not this call many labourers from other countries to participate in the greater

remuneration? Is it not so? To give the bachelors full advantage of their paucity of numbers and high wages, the legislature must, to their law against the non-importation of corn, add a law for the non-importation of workmen.

This sorry, slanderous, doctrine, is declining rapidly. It has received various deadly assaults from different writers. Its avowed advocates, who have not recanted, now admit that Mr. Malthus is no great author, that he is contradictory, and sometimes revolting. But their feeling of him, to whom they had so long given their confidence, is expressed unequivocally by their opinions on his last publication. To be sure, in this work, he has from beginning to end attacked Mr. Ricardo's "Principles of Political Economy;" and, as these two writers seemed hitherto to have learned from the same primer, and to have been considered by many as two heads on one pair of shoulders, this hostility has left their followers in a hideous dilemma. Both were supposed right on the population question, because both agreed, or, rather, because Mr. Ricardo followed Mr. Malthus; but now Mr. Malthus turns short and questions most of Mr. Ricardo's principles. What are their disciples in London and Edinburgh to do, "when Greek meets Greek?" *Utrum horum* is the question with some; yet, from the credulity and courage of followers, I should not be surprised if they did not continue to believe in both. And this seems to be the *status quo*; for it appears that a society of political economists has been established, with Messrs. Malthus, Ricardo, and others, equally hostile in their views, which society is to instruct mankind in all the great principles of political economy. This is a new view of society, though not original, for chaos was the principle of all things.

Glasgow.

M. S.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

YOU have, at various times, communicated isolated facts relative to the cultivation and transplantation of Spices in various English colonies, and of the introduction of the Tea Plant into Brazil, and the southern States of North America; and perhaps, if you give place to this enquiry, some of your readers in those parts of the world, would obligingly report on the success of the attempts which have been made on these interesting subjects!

Crito.

For

For the Monthly Magazine.

LIGHTING by GAS*.

THE useful effects produced by hydrogen gas, in the particular tendency which it gives to the expansion of light, were unknown in Europe till the French revolution called forth abilities and exertions, from which both that and other countries will long enjoy very splendid advantages. This composition took its rise in France; but the importance which it attained there was only evanescent, till the substantial results effected by English artists, pronounced decidedly in its favour, and recommended it most effectually to notice. Here it was first introduced into the manufactories; and, afterwards, could not fail to show the far greater uses it was susceptible of being formed to, when more generally observed and examined. The improvements made by it, in various other works into which it has been taken, at length appear so valuable, that all must allow them, from their connected and coherent nature, spreading light, in continuity, through the numerous streets and shops of London.

In France, public opinion does not satisfactorily coincide with that of its known advocates. The practice is far from becoming general; and those most desirable conveniences which it must ultimately produce, have not obtained that due attention which each revolving year is, regularly, demonstrating the specimens of, in England. The invention, though founded on the best principles, and a medium of entertainment as well as ornament and utility, has not been able to overcome or prevent the ramifications of prejudice, or partial interest, which have been excited and manifested.

The Memoir of General Congreve, as to the danger of explosions to which gas may give rise, have added to the dissatisfaction, alarm, and violent outcries, which have rendered the project so particularly inefficient in France. What Mr. C. composed, being a true representation of the matter, has proved the means of conducting the process, on a

plan more secure, active, and beneficial.

More than a century ago, hydrogen gas was in use, in Paris, for the first time, in laboratories, under the name of 'Philosophic Lamp.' It was also at Paris that Lebon, engineer of bridges and causeways, made the first experiments, on a large scale, with gas obtained by distillation from wood in inclosed vessels. In 1799, he presented his discovery to the Institute, to establish his claim to a patent, which he received in the year following. In 1800, he published a 'Memoir on Therm Lamps,' an apparatus of reform, which, when zealously put in execution, was to diffuse both heat and light. They would also procure a saving of expense; and were, further, meant to collect the products of distillation, either from wood or coal. Lebon, moreover, announced the possibility of using oil, in his apparatus, and converting it into gas. He alluded, further, to a locomotive force that his lamps were capable of creating; and, by comparison, likened it to that of steam-engines.

Lebon, from having his attention diverted to several new projects at once, by no means succeeded to the extent of his wishes in his preparations of gas. The pyroligneous acid, one of the products of the distillation from wood, had not been improved to that degree of purity which it has since attained. As to extracting pitch and tar from the wood, together with the gas, his efforts miscarried. Neither had precautions been taken to dissipate the scent of the gas. His luminous exhibitions attracted visitors; but the fetid odour gave umbrage; and the hopes and courage of the artist were so completely exhausted, that, being stopped in his career from the pressing difficulties, chagrin accelerated his dissolution.

It was some time after the public experiments of the French engineer, that gas extracted from pit-coal was in use at Birmingham, not only for lighting up certain manufactories, but for feeding the lamps employed in soldering hardware. About the same time Mr. Windsor published a Memoir, wherein he claimed the merit of the discovery, though not with a successful effect.

From the factories of Birmingham, gas soon had intercourse with the capital, and all eyes were fixed on it as a most estimable novelty, when seen in the streets and public buildings, filling the place that oil was wont to occupy.

3 R

Tho

* Lighting by gas having excited the attention of our Gallic neighbours, a paper on the subject has appeared in the last numbers of JULLIEN'S *Revue Encyclopedique*, so excellent of its kind, that we have judged it worthy of a place in this miscellany, though England is the native country of the process.

The distillation from pit-coal had an observable rapid increase, and recourse was had to it to repair the deficiencies of oil in all the various parts of London.

In the beginning of 1805, the prefect of the Seine nominated a commission to introduce the lighting of gas from pit-coal into the hospital St. Louis. From the intervention of political events, this object was not accomplished till the 1st of January, 1818, when 300 *bees*, or gas-lamps, were lighted up, completely illuminating the establishment and its dependencies. The apparatus was ample enough to supply 15,000 lamps, it being then intended to light up St. Lazarus and the Incurables; but this part of the project has not been put in execution.

In 1816 Mr. Windsor came over to Paris, and was authorised to furnish gas for the palace of the Chamber of Peers, for the Second French Theatre, and several adjoining streets; but the effects did not reply, suitably, to the fatigue he gave himself, and the success of M. Polwhele, when applied to, was more effectual.

When the minister of the king's household wished to have gas in the theatres under his direction, he procured a variety of documents from England, as to the fabrication, and these were employed in the structure raised for lighting with it, near the 'Abattoire' of Montmartre.

Two new establishments, to provide for the consumption of individuals, rose up nearly at the same time, one in the suburb Poissonnière, and the other near the barrier of Courcelles. The first was set up by M. Polwhele, the son, and the hydrogen extracted there is from pitcoal; in the other, conducted by Messrs. Manby, Henry, and Wilson, the new process of converting oils into flaming gas, is employed. Illumination is the only object of these two great undertakings; but some on a smaller scale, for supplying both light and heat, are at work, among which that of M. Gengembre, in a house of public baths, makes use of the fire necessary for the heating of the baths.

But enemies, more dangerous than the pamphleteers, were aiming a blow at the institution generally; the support of government was withdrawn, and a decision of the Council of State proved fatal to the establishment of the Faubourg Poissonnière. Public confidence was then shaken, and little has been done to restore it.

Unnatural and pungent feelings and prejudices have pressed upon this mode of ushering in a new order of things; but, notwithstanding the swarm of pamphleteers in opposition, endeavours have not been wanting to recommend and adopt its principles, sanctioned by the examinations and authority of reason. The Report of the Council of Health, contending on the side of truth and justice, information conveyed which might be read, studied, and acted on, as a vehicle and model of good logic and reasoning, adorned with all the attractions of perspicuity; but this did not produce the expected effects. Lighting by gas remains stationary, at Paris, while it occupies a length of more than ninety leagues, in London, and lights up nearly 40,000 lamps. Plans are also in progress for rendering gas-lamps movable and portative, for lessening the dimensions of the gazometers, and for condensing the fluid, so that every house may have a reservoir for the supply of the lamps in use.

The history of an art, the knowledge and publication of which are of so recent a communication, can only convey the intelligence and description of certain facts proportionably confined. The circulation of these, by comparing different statements, will no doubt, in time, remedy any unfortunate existing circumstances, occasioned in a great measure by the opposition of contending journalists. To develop the system, and various phenomena that occur in it as a science, so as to deprive ignorance of its power to hinder the benefits which this invention, by an extended intercourse, is likely to afford, will be a task more arduous.

Prior to the political commotions of France, Mennier, Argant, and Quinquet, had effected a revolution in the lighting by lamps. Their researches had relation to chemistry, physics, and mathematical questions. The intelligent mind of Count Rumford supplied an abundance of information, justly valuable, on the subject. His notices, as to the means of extracting the greatest quantity of light from luminous substances, are no less applicable to gas than to oils and greasy articles. Similar experiments of Coulomb entitle him to the grateful remembrance of his country.

Rumford has shown the difficulty of submitting the usual combustible substances to a state of complete combustion. The luminous matter should expand

and preference should be given to that, the vapour of which only burns by the aid of heat still more intense. Should this heat be diminished, the combustion of the vapour ceases. Lamps of a small size consume the most oil, in proportion to the light they emit; and the old nocturnal lamps are at least ten times more expensive than those invented by Quinquet.

The combustion of gas disengages much more caloric than is wanted to raise the burner and the combustible to the due degree of ignition. The combination of pure hydrogen with oxygen equally pure, in the proportions necessary for the formation of water, produces a temperature strong enough to melt platinum and several other substances that resist the most violent fire of forges and reverberating furnaces. Oils, greasy substances, and wax, may be reduced to a temperature low enough to cease burning, while a lamp, fed by the coldest gas, will not go out, or its light experience any sensible diminution.

Means have already been perfected, of converting vegetable and animal oils into gas with very little loss. By this transformation, a measure of oil, which for twenty-four hours would have given but a glimmering light, with an unpleasant smell, will supply, through seventy-five hours, a lively, ardent flame, free from any scent.

Gas, extracted from oils, has the property of illuminating in the highest degree. Two measures of gas from oil enlighten as much as seven measures of gas from pit-coal. By comparing equal weights of these two fluids, two parts of gas from oil, spread somewhat more light than three parts of gas from pit-coal, and the specific weight of the latter is nearly four-ninths of that of the former. From these and other observations, the enlightening power of gas seems to augment, with its specific weight, to a term not hitherto ascertained. This may become a source of valuable discoveries; and, for this purpose, experimentalists would do well to try improvements in pheometry, or the measuring of light, photometrical instruments being far from that perfection which thermometers have risen to.

Gas from oil is, doubtless, of the most solid value and real use, as it may be fabricated on a small as well as a large scale, and it has no tendency to affect the culture of oleaginous plants. It may be taken for a term of comparison,

in researches relative to the creating of artificial light.

The apparatus for converting oil into gas is of the simplest nature. The liquid must be raised to the temperature of red-hot iron, and so remain for some seconds. The oil is introduced, by drops, into cast pipes placed in a furnace, and heated red hot. It vapourises, runs along the pipes, undergoes decomposition, takes the gaseous state, and passes into the gazometer. This process resembles that of Conté, in filling air-balloons.

In the preparation of oily gas, the pipes are only opened to admit the oil and let out the gas; the fire of the furnace may be kept on without interruption, the oil and the gas co-operate with regularity, the furnace and pipes remain invariable, and the manual labour is inconsiderable. The hazard of losses is also counteracted, and there is a combination of all the means of economy. The interest of the consumers, and of those employed in the fabrication, is alike consulted.

The operations for extracting gas from pit-coal, wood, lignites, and other carbonaceous substances, are not so simple as those for turning oil into gas; and selection is required in the materials, or the gas will be extremely fetid. Certain lignites, and pit-coal of calcareous soils, are remarkable for this quality. The bark of the birch-tree furnishes not only oil for tanning; but is, also, convertible into gas for lighting. Hitherto, it has proved easier to derive advantage from pit-coal in distillation, than from wood. Pit-coal takes up less room in the apparatus; of course, the furnaces are smaller, and less fuel is wanted.

As to the gas now in use in France, it would have been serving an apprenticeship to follow up the ideas of Lebon; and the process has been put at once under the direction of English artists. In their practice, pit-coal is employed, and not wood. Should the new mode of lighting find its way into the north, wood will form the materials; it is then, only, that comparisons, on a large scale, will decide which of these substances is preferable.

The intensity of the light that gas, extracted from wood, produces, has not been subjected to rigorous calculation. In specific weight, it is inferior to that of gas from oil, but superior to that of hydrogen obtained by the process of Conté. Annexed are the specific weights of the fluids following: atmospheric

spheric air, 1.000; gas from oil, 0.943; from pit-coal, 0.413; from wood, 0.377; hydrogen from water, by the process of Conté, 0.226; and pure hydrogen, 0.081. Hence, it appears, that the three sorts of gas drawn from oil, pit-coal, and wood, differ, if not as to number, at least in the respective proportions of their constituent principles. In all three, it is hydrogen that dissolves the carbon, reducing it to a gaseous state. Pure hydrogen gives less light than when in combination with any other combustible, sulphur excepted.

In the distillation of oil and wood, the difference of process consists in the dimensions and number of the vessels that contain the combustible, and of the furnaces that are to heat them. Where the vessels are not wide, the heat is communicated more rapidly. The vessels are of cast iron, not of one entire piece, which would be liable to break, but of different plates put together. Coke, as a combustible, is superior to coals. Instead of one vessel, it is better to have several in the same furnace, especially if long, lofty, and very narrow. In proportion to their number in the same furnace, and to augmenting two of their dimensions, diminishing the third, the greater economy will be obtained in heating the furnaces.

When the gas is cleaned, and fit for lighting up, it is collected into a recipient called the gazometer. These enormous vessels should be cylindrical, open at the bottom, and closed at the top; they are plunged into receptacles full of water, which in England are above the surface; but, at the Poissonnière, are on a level with the ground.

The weight of the gazometer should exercise a constant pressure on the fluid which it contains, so that it may pass on to its destination with uniform velocity.

The flame of lighted gas is not wholly free from being fuliginous; that of oil appears to be the darkest. The problem of a total combustion has not had a complete solution; and, of all the material objects connected with the subject, this should be recommended to the observations of the contemplative mind as the most important.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

THE POSSESSIVE case includes the noun which signifies the conception of a *possessor* (whether or not the author, cause, or origin,) of the subject in con-

nexion; as—‘A fool’s heart and mind are like a bottomless vessel,—pour in what precepts of wisdom you please, none will remain there.’—*Huarter*. ‘A little philosophy inclineth man’s mind to atheism, but depth in philosophy bringeth men’s minds about to religion; for, while the mind of man looketh upon second causes scattered, it may sometimes rest in them, and go no further; but, when it beholds the chain, of them confederate and linked together, it must needs fly to Providence and Deity.’—*Bacon*.

This case is merely two nouns in opposition; hence I have regarded it as an *adjective case*. The juxtaposition of two nouns intimates that one is the *agent* or *possessor*, and the other the *subject possessed*. But because the speaker’s purpose may occasionally require the subject to be mentioned before the possessor, our language allows the inverted construction requisite and useful to mark the latter; as—the wife of my friend, the knowledge of a Newton, &c. This is always the form when several relations are mentioned, and also when the subject is deemed of greater importance than the possessor; and the preposition *of* is placed to determine the relation between the nouns, (a child of sorrow, a year of scarcity.)

In the regular form, the (*es*)’s is employed to indicate the connexion of the two nouns; hence of course, speaking according to the mechanism of language, the one is thereby shown to be *adjected* to the other. The venerable Wallis seems to have been of this opinion; for he says, (*Gra. Angli*, p. 34.) “Adjectivum possessivum fit a quovis substantivo, sive singulari sive plurali addito *s* aut *es*. Illud autem innuit quod prepositio *of* cum Latinorum genitivo possidentis aut etiam efficientis respondet; ut *man’s nature*, the nature of man, natura humana vel hominis; *men’s nature*, the nature of men, natura humana vel hominum.” This remark has, indeed, subjected him to the censure of different persons whose minds do not present much depth of thought on the philosophy of language.

It may not be always requisite to mention the subject affected by an operative state (William writes [a letter]); or the object to which a state is directed, or has reference (William writes a letter [to his parents]); or the agent productive of a quiescent state (a letter was written to John [by William]); or the subject of that quiescent state

state (John was written to by William); but the converse of these sentences will require the nouns signifying the agent, subject, object, &c. Other nouns in compound sentences are regarded collaterally, and their relations (chiefly associating the ideas of position, source, medium, &c.) are marked by prepositions. In the sentence—William sent John a letter, William is the agent of the state denoted by *sent*, and letter is the affected subject. What case is John in? The ellipsis occasions the relations to be obscured; but, if the preposition to be inserted, John will be seen as accusative of the subject regarded as affected by the tendency of the energy of the agent, and letter as accusative of the subject affected by the predicated state *sent*. It will hence be tolerably plain, I think, that the case of a noun is not dependent on a verb, or a preposition; but strictly on the relations associated with the conception denoted by the noun; the verb shows the state predicated of the accusative case; and the preposition shows the relation which the direction of the state bears to the connected noun (agent or subject).

Some writers argue, that the simple noun, or nominative, is not a case. Conceptions are signified only by some one of the forms called cases, including the nominative; of which forms, the nominative expressing the agent of the operative state, was the simple form, and hence used simply to name a person or thing.

Those who call it a case, contend, that every expression of a conception in speech is a declension, or falling away (they mean evidently a *varying*) of the simple conception in the mind, which, regarded by itself, is without reference to either action, quiescence, or relation. That, prior to any assertion concerning the king, the mind must have a conception of him as a person; and that, when mention of the king, or any reference to him, is made, the conception declines (varies) from its primary simplicity; consequently, the expression may be regarded as declining or falling away (varying) from the pure noun.

It is proper, before I conclude, to refer to what many grammarians call the CASE ABSOLUTE. I cannot consider that any such case exists; but am of opinion, that the readers of this will be convinced, that all such phrases as shame being lost, all virtue is lost,—he being dead yet speaketh,—Jesus also

being baptized and praying,—the man being admitted to bail, the court adjourned,—justice considered the sentence was mild, &c. will be found elliptical, and need only the full construction for all the irregularity to disappear. Our countryman, William Grocin, when he gave first those forms of English speech, now called tenses, &c. of verbs, as corellative to the tenses of the Latin and Greek verbs, did not apply the form in *ing*, so often called participial; hence Murray, and others who employ his forms only, are often unable to unravel any intricacy connected with the forms in *ing*, *ed*, though Pulebourn does so well exemplify their nature and application. On my plan of cases, and of three tenses, (present, progressive, and past,) the two latter having some form of the *connective* verb in construction, the case *absoluté* will not be found. *Shame* is nominative of the affected subject, and by *being* is connected with the state *lost*, in this sentence the past tense of the verb *lose*, and not an adjective, as Murray perhaps regards it. In—he *being* dead, &c. the nominative of the affected subject is similarly connected with the completed state *dead*; but the word *die* having a particular form for *adjection*, the adjective form is employed. *He being drunk*—is a phrase of similar formation; and this will be admitted, I think, by all persons who consider that the latter form is further varied for positive adjection—a *drunken* man,—a dead body. In the sentence from Luke iii. 21. Jesus is evidently nominative, of the affected subject of the state *baptized*, and of the agent of the state *praying*. Justice (*being*) considered, &c. will appear similar. The man being admitted, &c. It will scarcely be requisite to mention, that every noun employed to indicate agency, or quiescence, has the state (signified by a verb,) connected. In this sentence, the state is regarded as completed; yet, by the progressive form of *be*, is connected with the affected subject in the nominative man; and this form will signify present existence of the completed state, as a property, or quality affecting the subject.

As I am well aware that accurate views of the many peculiarities which affect our language, can be obtained only from close examination and consideration, I have submitted these remarks to your numerous readers; and, as it is probable some of them have made

made other remarks, by myself overlooked, I shall be happy to have such introduced in your valuable work.

SIMEON SHAW.

Burslem Grammar School.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PERHAPS at no period, since the first history of civilized society, has any thing been presented to the contemplation of the political economist similar in magnitude and importance to the late extraordinary increase of capital that has been created by the great rise in the different public funds in Europe. The probable consequences and bearings which may follow, appear to have escaped public inquiry. Nor have the probable effects of the 'new era' (as it may be called) in the monied world hitherto excited any attention. British capitalists are now the chief supporters of all the despotic governments in Europe. Allow me to propose the following queries to any of your readers "who can discern the signs of the times."

The aggregate national debt of the different governments of Europe may be stated at about twelve hundred millions sterling, and it was borrowed originally at about 50*l.* paid down for every 100*l.* of debt; but the funds being now nearly at par, an increase of from five to six hundred millions of capital is created, which the holders may realize if they sell at the present prices.

1. What effect will this sudden increase of capital have on national prosperity, as bearing on the different classes of society?

2. Where the transactions are restricted between individuals of the same nation, it may be said there is no real increase of circulating capital; for, if A. sell as much stock for 1000*l.* as cost him only 500*l.*, B, the purchaser, must withdraw 1000*l.* from circulation to make the purchase; but on this 1000*l.* he may obtain credit, so that a nominal increased capital of 500*l.* is created, available for commercial speculation. Is not the nation made poorer by the real amount of its debt being thus increased?

3. In 1820, the violent cry of jacobinism was raised against any one who hinted at the propriety of reducing the interest of the National Debt; yet, two years afterwards, ministers claimed great credit for beginning the reduction themselves, and leaving it uncertain

where they mean to stop. Who are properly to be called jacobins and levellers, the proposers or the actors?

4. Will not the experiments that are making, in reducing the interest of the different national funds, eventually weaken future confidence in government-securities, and thus have a beneficial influence in preserving peace?

On the other side of the question, perhaps, we shall find in the present state of the moneyed market increased facilities and temptations offered to ambitious governments to engage in war.

5. Money is regarded as furnishing the sinews of war, and hence the great capitals of our bankers and merchants have been supposed to contribute greatly to our national strength. But our capitalists are now so eager to invest their money in foreign funds, that, were the members of the Holy Alliance to project the final overthrow of the British empire, our great loan-contractors would readily engage to supply them with as many millions as they might want, if the terms were thought advantageous; and our merchants on 'Change, who threw up their hats and huzzaed, when negotiations for peace with France were broken off, would instantly subscribe to such a loan with a prospect of profit before them. If our great capitals are thus at the service of foreign states, who, in all probability, may ere long be arrayed against us; what exclusive security do they afford? Capital becomes a two-edged sword, as dangerous to the nation which possesses it as to the enemies of that nation.

I should be greatly obliged to any of your enlightened correspondents to explain any of the apparent anomalies in the present state of the money-market referred to in the above queries.

ROBERT BAKEWELL.

Torrington square, Bloomsbury.

For the Monthly Magazine.

A TOUR in SEARCH of the PICTURESQUE at the ROYAL ACADEMY, SOMERSET-HOUSE, 1824.

THAT continual novelties are appearing in this metropolis no one will deny. MAY, the poetical and influential season of Nature, the birth-time of our immortal Shakspeare, of his contemporary Cervantes, the heroic knight of Spanish chivalry,—beautifies the features of external existence; and prepares the warm, and more calm, month of June, for the repast of the English traveller and the unwearied agriculturalist.

turalist. However, while the fields are in variegated splendour, the trees in blossom, and promising fruitfulness, an opportunity is afforded to the lover of art by the invitatory exhibitions of pictures, which are collected in suitable situations; and which, at a trifling expense, are exposed to the judgment of the critic, and the pleasure of the amateur. When we enter a room walled by scenery, history, and society, we feel an instinctive gratification at being permitted to converse with our eye and remark with our understanding. Whether we admire the sweet graces of a lady's group, the arch-winning of a comic gesture, or the moonlight of a cascade in a ruin; whether we deprecate a saucy coxcomb's stare at us into whichever part of the room we lounge, or shrink from the importance of being surrounded by dukes, lords, prebendaries, and citizens, it is all alike, the offence and delight rest with ourselves. Pictures, so long as they breathe on canvass, only breathe; their voice is silence, and their object perfection; we therefore, if sometimes offended *with* them, are never offended *by* them. There is this recollection in all portraits; we are sure to behold them in their 'Sunday clothes,' with 'their best bibs and tuckers on.' To paint a lady in a passion would be preposterous, though too many of the *haut ton* have an insufferable passion for painting: to paint a gentleman without a smile would be a distempered effort not deserving an artist's reputation. It is somewhat singular that animals are fond of being classed, or artists, rather, are apt to bring monkeys, dogs, cats, birds, and reptiles, into the presence of an alderman's gaze, or a bishop's scan; thus we catch a dandy making postures at an ape; a sportsman enamoured of a setter; an old maid complimenting the bristling angle of a tabby grimalkin; a virtuoso exclaiming how prettily the partridges in 'still life' would look, were they judiciously stuffed, and framed and glazed; we detect the sycophant watching the motionless concealment of 'a snake in the grass,' and hear a masonic ruler praise the easy fall of M'Adam. With these entertaining and lively *jeux d'esprit*, we fingered open our catalogue of the present collection of pictures *et cetera*, presented this year at the Royal Academy, Somerset-House, which opened to the public the 30th of May, when 'Jack in the green' had nearly changed to 'Jack in his soot,' and the

delicate chimney-sweeper's effeminate lady had given up the authority of the ladle to noblemen's French cooks, for the more civil authority of 'taking the sack,' which Falstaff himself would have acknowledged to be necessary. Since the established reputation of the Society of British Artists, by their first offerings in this respect with their countrymen and to patronage, the Somerset-House interior manifests an absence of talent, which shines more brightly in a more liberal sphere. Ever since our remembrance of prying into the fatiguing, high, odd, crowded, and hot, rooms of the Royal Academy, we have lamented the unequal positions and lights of particular pictures. But we do not recollect observing an associate's or a R. A.'s production being hung near the roof or the floor, or cornered so that the paint looked like mud, or glared like lighted sulphur. A whole-length dowager is sure to take the lead, and a staff-officer the command; true, but though a lady should take the wall, and a general the field, by his dimensions, we cannot allow the gems of genius, and the studies of wearied nights and unfed days, to be thrust out of the way, to the detriment of young aspirants who have often to contend with poverty, and stand against the influence of established reputation. We have heard upon authority, that pictures have been rejected in great numbers for this exhibition; but we know that they were first considered as eligible till the numbers of more particular favourites were ascertained.

It is, then, evident that partiality, however it may frustrate the efforts of the weak, by opening a rivalry in art, competition in exhibition, and the right appropriation of *virtu*, will cause British Artists to persevere, and the Royal Artists to compete, or lose that credit which many of them have industriously obtained. But justice ought to be followed. Genius ought to be the test. Truth to nature the criterion. The Hanging Committee are themselves artists. They strangely enough commit *poly-cide* on the walls. This suspension is called hanging by courtesy. Though we allow many rejections, many very inferior productions are accepted, which are only fit for public-house parlours. We will proceed, however, and enumerate our promiscuous notices, provided the fat Duchess will condescendingly remove her position and wave her feathers out of our sight. We excuse her

her captivating ogle, her stray lisp and bad grammar; for such accomplishments pass current like the keen wind behind our polls, which a broken pane of glass admits *gratis*. But it is a refreshing air, and it enlivens us just now as much as if it came from the lips of Miss Tree or Miss Stephens. Sir Thomas Lawrence, from being a drawer of beer in his youth, is *tout à fait* in the portrait department, for he draws an admirable company to his colours, of which *Sir William Curtis*, No. 291, who knows that a good draft needs no other security, is truly sensible. An unique phiz, like that of the civic gourmand, must have cost the artist no little pains. The rubicund particles, the glow of Burgundy essence, the liquorish eye, the blunt frontispiece, the luscious lip, the protuberant excessive beauties of peace, plenty, and a large share of innate obstinacy, tinged with benevolence, are in strict keeping with the original, who, when he is half-seas over, and in sight of port, forms a fine contrast with the lean and slippery pantaloon of miserly wretchedness. As there are spots on the sun's disc, we must be pardoned in speaking so openly of Sir William's pimply satellites.

'Hence we have reason from his face
to fly,
And gaze at others' forms.'

'I am sorry, sir, but your elbow has pointed at my left side several times.' 'Had it been your right side, madam, it would not have reached your heart, which, I am sure, is tender.' 'That gentleman with two left legs and pig-tail is a nice man, mamma,—don't offend him.' But what picture is this? No. 99. *Portraits of the Children of Charles B. Calmady*, esq. This is a chaste composition, made doubly interesting by the features of loveliness, and the excellence of the art of which the president is superiorly susceptible. *Mrs. Harford*, No. 119, is vividly expressive; her eye is beaming in the soft tone of beauty, and it seems alive to the awakening pleasures of conversation.

'In colours of this glorious kind
Apelles painted me;
My hair thus flowing with the wind,
Sprung from my native sea.'

Had C. Cranmer's No. 52, *Bargaining for China*, been placed in a better situation in the market, the conclusion would have been in favour of the artist, whose ware deserves higher bidding. Allan's *Mary Queen of Scots*, signing

her abdication, is a fine picture, and it commands a distinguished place in the Academy, as highly finished in mellow-ness and chastity. Mr. W. Sharp's *Favourite Child* will not fail of being adopted for its simplicity and mischievously winning graces; as children ought to preserve modesty, we presume this favourite little one has been kept back from its most advantageous situation: it is, however, a really clever effort.

'In every stroke, in every line,
Does some attractive virtue shine;
And infant happiness we trace
Through all the features of his face.'

No. 204,—*The Portrait of a Gentleman*, by Phillips, is well tinted in the flesh, and relieved by a broad and chaste compass. 58, *The Triumph of Rubens*, a sketch by F. P. Stephanof, is triumphantly executed; and, as it originated in "Northcote's Dream of a Painter," is an illusive but admirable achievement. Sir W. Beechey's *Portrait of a Lady* is distinguished by his rare talent for colouring, and uniting the *beau ideal* with the feminine gracefulness of the *beau naturel*. 'What a binocle, maa, the powdered clergyman carries, who is fixed before us wherever we move.' 'Hush, my love, he'll hear you.' 'I do hear you, madam,—binocles are all the go: *Londres est le grand bureau des merveilles*.' 'I wonder, then, sir, you don't go.' 'Thank ye, madam, your politeness is extremely à propos.' But what painting is No. 126? It is *The Oriental Love-Letter*, by H. W. Pickersgill, an old favourite. The sisters *Poetry and Painting* are beautifully blended, and the light and shade give an Oriental effect to the Letter and Love. Wilkie's *Cottage Toilette*, and *Smuggler's offering Run Goods for Sale*, though interesting in their essence, are not so characteristic and decidedly natural as many of his exquisite paintings. We admire Miss Sharpe's *Mouse*,—pretty sleek creature!—pity that the talons of a cat should ever draw its blood! Stothard's *Pilgrims* are well suited to this season, but we leave his merits individually to be enshrined by his sunny trains and blue wanderings. Danby's *Sunset after a Storm*, is calm and cool; the freshness of the scene draws quiet to the bosom, and prepares the mind for retirement. Etty's *Pandora* is elastic and arch, but the colouring not altogether boxy. *Rummaging an Old Wardrobe*, by Good, though an odd rummage, is very good. The girl, a principal personage in the foreground, is highly

highly amused in the idea of antique gowns and brocade finery; however, in the enjoyment of ancient discoveries, she and her companions are suddenly apprized, by an elderly matron, who is more deeply interested, that this is not a proper time for dressing and fixing upon the hidden treasures of antiquity. The artist has drawn many incidents, and interwoven many curiosities. Clater's *Morning Lecture* does not seem to be relished: were Reflection to read morning Lectures to most of us, we should hang down our heads too. There is novelty and interest in Witherington's *Picture Gallery*; and Newton's *Monsieur de Pourceaugnac* is characteristic. Leslie's scene from that rich humourist Don Quixote, representing *Sancho in the Apartment of the Duchess*, is a truly high and comic composition. Of its class, we consider it to stand first, in colour, grouping, arrangement, and decision; the Spanish beauty, the crabbed duenna on her right, the giggling waiting-women, the proverb-loving squire, the duchess and her tribes, create as excellent a piece of mirth as we ever laughed at during our being.

Wedge in one body like a flight of cranes, *Hurlstone's Michael and Satan contending for the Body of Moses*, is a muscular effort, which brings to our mind an old, but vulgar, ejaculation,—‘Pull baker, pull devil.’ But seriously, this contending of two angels, the one a fallen angel, is a struggle which confers credit upon the painter. Ripplingille's *Stage Coach Passengers* is descriptive; who that has travelled remembers not the tricks at an inn, of being attacked by the halloo, before the fowl has been forked, or the ham spread? who does not, in spite of hunger, hear ‘the coach is going!’ a cry which admits of time only to discharge the price of supper, and a fee to the sly ostler. The pangs of parting, and the smiles of meeting, are depicted with natural truth, warm feeling, and praiseworthy skill. No. 263 is a highly-finished painting; *A Highland Clan escorting the Regalia of Scotland*, by Dighton. Not less clever is No. 185, representing a party of *English Travellers attacked by Banditti on the Road to Rome*. May we never be exposed to so furious an attack, or be obliged to defend it: we like the depicting in preference to the reality, desirous

‘To shun our death, till Heav'n our death decree.’

MONTHLY MAG. No. 397.

Mulready has distinguished his pencil at the expense of a *Widow*, who is ready to throw her weeds aside and husband them no longer. ‘Why should she go mourning all her days?’ Yet the artist tells us that,

‘So mourned the dame of Ephesus her love.’

She smiles to accept the new offer of a matrimonial alliance at the shrine, greatly to the surprise of her daughter and an elderly guest. If widows are so forgetful of the past, as here described, we must be ‘content as bachelors to live,’ or insure our stamina at the centenary office. As the Quaker said to Milton of *Paradise Regained*, so we would say to Mr. Mulready, Next year show us how ‘mourned the widowers of Ephesus their loves!’ A *View of Dedlington, Norfolk*, by Bayley, is a fine landscape. Calcot's *View of Rochester*; and Naysmith, senior's, *View of Edinburgh*, are equally natural. Out of 1037 specimens, 547 are portraits; as long as wealth preponderates over historical interest, so long will this portraiture mania continue fashionable: differing from many of our contemporaries in this respect, we do not see why the Duke of Devonshire, or the Duchess of Gloucester, or even our own important physiognomy, should not be deemed as worthy of a place as that of an old racer, or group of puppies. We propose that a gallery be erected forthwith, for the exhibiting other parts of the head than the face, namely, for the students in craniology and phrenology. This might be called the “Bumping Academy.” We doubt not the associates would be numerous, and the plan succeed with the credulous disciples of the marvellous phenomena of 1824. But whom have we here? It is a *Portrait of the Widow of the Martyr Riego*. Singularly sweet and amiable, she wears a plaintive expression, and gives us a high opinion of her worthiness. Whatever deficiency this year's collection shows in history, fable, portrait, and miniature, sculpture does not fall off in proportion. Chantrey's full-length statues are fine. Flaxman's *Pastoral Apollo* is classic, and beautifully simple. Behnes has worked the infant son of Mr. T. Hope into perfect polish and loveliness. Most of the busts are cleverly done. Several of the leaders continue to beautify marble, and make ‘even the stones cry out.’ The wax and medallie portraits by Rouw and Morison, are excellent in their kind.

[July 1,

Several intaglio impressions are worthy of an inspection. In fine, though we have not space to enumerate other able artists in their several styles and ability, we must be allowed to lament the unpopularity of the present exhibition, and the inutility of the word royal, appellatively coupled with the public institutions of our country. The nerves of each organ, being touched as they ought, transmit to their members their different motions, whence such and such an action is the result. We suspect the *Royal* Academicians, by the success of their rival British Artists, will reform their abuses ere another campaign, and benefit the progress of art by wiser government and more diligent pursuits. The *Royal* Society of Literature, the *Royal* Academy of Music, the *Royal* Tenth Dragoons, and the *Royal* Milk Purveyors, all require reformation.

May 5, 1824.

J. R. PRIOR.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

MANY years ago I was in the habit of bathing every morning at Bombay, with the amiable George Waddell, and George Brown, (afterwards member of council and acting governor of that presidency;) on which occasion we often passed a well made by the natives on the beach, above high-water mark, which I observed to be affected by the tide. When it was high water, about six o'clock, the well was nearly full, being level with the sea; but at low-water at that time, as the rise and fall of the tide was sixteen or seventeen feet perpendicular, and the well not above half that depth, it was dry, as it had no connexion with land-springs, and, being towards the end of the north-east monsoon, not a drop of rain had fallen for months. Whether the Greeks obtained their knowledge of so procuring fresh water from the sea, it would be more curious than useful to ascertain; as we know, to a certainty, that such mode was practised by Nearches on his voyage from that coast to Babylon. The phenomenon I had observed at Bombay having furnished me with a clue to procure good fresh water on an apparent dry sandy beach, I afterwards watered a ship by such means at Telli-cherry, in preference to river-water, which was neither so clear nor pure. The water obtained by such means in the straits of Sapy, although it rose and fell with the tide, was connected on the land-side by springs, from a clay soil,

the water of which was rapid and turbid with earthy salts, while the percolated was clear and brisk, and not only purified from salt, but divested of the nauseous bitter peculiar to water of the ocean. I have also procured water equally sweet and clear by digging a sufficient depth on the beach on a small sandy island, where there was little or no tide, and not a single spring upon it. With such process of nature before me, I converted a water-butt into a percolating machine, fitted with a false bottom, and filled with sea-water by a tube of bamboo above the head of the cask that was filled with sand, through which the sea water was forced upwards; and the saline particles being heaviest, and left at the bottom, I obtained clear sweet water until the sand was saturated. Whether Mr. Browne (late chief at China) tasted the percolated water taken on-board the Northumberland, I cannot say; but, on my sending him a drawing and description of the machine, that gentleman was pleased to say, that it was one of the most ingenious things he had ever seen. On my arrival in England, I gave the apparatus to Doctor Babington; and, although it may not be practicable to carry such a quantity of sand in a ship as would supply the crew with water during a voyage, this mode furnishes the most simple and best of all filtering machines; and, as putrid water in casks, from the mucilage contained in oak, or putrescent vegetable or animal substances, may be freed from its odour, and rendered pure by the application of charcoal made from common fire-wood, nothing but idleness can prevent people at sea from having sweet and clear water, so essential to health as well as comfort.*

In writing my "Strictures on Maritime Strength and Economy," my sight was so much affected by an oil lamp, (for it was written by night,) that an inflammation

* On board the *Formidable*, (Lord Rodney's flag-ship,) I not only put foul and fetid water in a hogshhead, but increased its putrescence by rotten cabbage, before I applied charcoal made from fire-wood, which rendered it perfectly sweet, although it remained turbid. When on service with Lord Nelson in the *Baltic*, and the ardour of action was over, I had a leager fitted with a false bottom, perforated with holes, and covered with fearnought, on which was placed a layer of pounded charcoal covered with fearnought fastened to the inside the cask, then a layer of small stones taken from the beach,

inflammation of my right eye, (suffering under an old wound,) produced opacity, and almost blindness, until removed by the professional skill and kind attention of Sir William Adams, although a hole remained round the wounded eye, which determined me in drinking the waters at Cheltenham for three weeks, as preparatory to applying the crystal stream of Malvern, which has nearly restored the sight to its former state.

The water of Malvern wells being the pure element impregnated by mineral alkali, or oxygen tinged with sulphuret and prussiate of iron combined with fixed air, and a fine subtle penetrating spirit; Nature supplies a collyrium (of which I send a specimen,) that has produced uncommon effects in ophthalmic and sciatic cases, as related by Dr. Wall.

A young woman from Bewdley, when brought to the Holy-well, could not open her eyes, and was forced to be led by another person; but she had not used the waters more than a week, before she was so much recovered as to see well, and her eyes continued perfectly clear, and her sight good.

A child, about three years of age, who had the glands of the neck much hardened and enlarged with a scrophulous ophthalmia in each eye, and his lips much swelled, was, after being attended by an eminent surgeon and physician, whose joint endeavours were unsuccessful, sent to Malvern wells; and, on using the waters two or three months, he returned home with his eyes and lips quite healed.

John Townsend had a scrophulous ophthalmia, to remove which the most

beach, and similarly covered, filling the upper part with sand, by which process, the water ascending to the top was perfectly sweet and very clear; but the lower strata soon became saturated, from the foulness of the water poured into the space below the false bottom by the tube above the head. On rejoining Lord Nelson in the Victory up the Mediterranean, and having the same object in view, I got the carpenter to make a small oblong tank, with a partition in the middle; and, having the layers in trays, by which the foul and saturated parts were easily removed, and the clear sweet water ran into the vacant space ready to be drawn when wanted; and, if all ships had tanks so fitted, (but not leaded,) it would very much tend to the comfort, as well as health of the crew, although the surveyors of the navy, in the name of the Board, were pleased to reject the proposal.

powerful medicines, and various external applications, had been tried without effect; but, by persevering in the use of Malvern water internally and externally, he was perfectly cured.

William Smith had long been afflicted with a pain and tumor in the hip, which at last suppurated, and discharged itself by several openings. These afterwards grew fistulous; and the sores, upon examination, were found to penetrate quite down to the hip-bone, which was bare and foul. On being brought to Malvern-wells, he drank the water constantly; applied it externally; and, after a little time, bathed every morning. In a few weeks several exfoliations of the bone were thrown off,—the discharge thickened, and lessened in quantity,—he recovered his strength and flesh daily. After continuing at Malvern all the summer, in the winter he was so much recovered as to be able to undertake a journey to see his father, who lay ill at forty or fifty miles distance.

A young gentleman, Thomas Miller, about eight years of age, had been diseased from his cradle, and tried the most approved remedies without success, his complaints gradually increasing under every method. When brought to Malvern wells, the upper and lower jaw-bones on the left side were foul, and so enlarged, that the cheek was almost level with the nose. The left leg was enlarged; and, in this limb, were several foul ulcers quite down to the bone, which discharged a very fetid sanies. The joint had very little motion, and he had not put his foot to the ground for five years. He drank the Malvern-well water twice a-day at the spring-head, and it was his only drink at home; the diseased parts were washed twice a-day under the spout, and were afterwards wrapt up in linen kept constantly wet with the water; and, after using it in this manner for a fortnight or three weeks, he was every morning put into the bath. This was the whole method, for he took not a grain of any medicine after he began the use of the waters; and, before he left the place, was able to walk up to the summit of the hill, which is very steep and high, without any other support or assistance besides that of a stick.

The water of St. Ann's well, above Great Malvern, contains less soda and medicinal qualities than that of the Holy well; but the well in a field below the abbey, being more impregnated with iron, is slightly chalybeate; and, as I have experienced, is the greatest restorative and strengthener to the sight.

In my research after water last summer, I discovered, on the western side of

of the Roman Camp hill, about two miles to the southward of the Holy well, a spring, the water of which, although beautifully pellucid, was so admirably blended with sulphur and calx of iron, by the wonderful chemistry of nature, as to be a specific in scrophula, scalled heads, and leprosy.

The beneficial effects of Malvern-wells water used at the fount is much aided by early rising, and the purity of the air above the terrace; but there is a great want of accommodation at the well-house, as the man who keeps the *table d'hôte* is a churlish menial, of which the following, amongst other instances, may suffice. On a lady saying, "I beg, Mr. Steers, you will not take any trouble, or put yourself out of your way," the reply was, "Do not concern yourself, madam, for I do not put myself out of my way for any body." I have been induced to mention this want of accommodation and civility (although the charges are higher than at Cheltenham,) from the observations I have made, that comfort and tranquillity of mind are powerful auxiliaries to medicinal waters in restoring health.

December 5, 1822. W. LAYMAN.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IF we consider the great sacrifice of time and talent devoted by professional gentlemen to charitable institutions, and often when it can be but very inconveniently spared from their private practice, we must acknowledge, that great is the obligation the public are laid under; and, under this impression, I take the liberty to suggest to the consideration of your readers, whether some arrangements might not be made which would relieve them without diminishing the uses of charity. I propose the following outline, not for adoption, for I presume it may admit of various modifications and improvements, but merely for deliberation.

1. That out of the number of physicians, supposing them to be three, the first on the list should retire every third or fourth year, so that their services may be secured to the institution for nine or twelve years; after which period, it is presumed their time may be sufficiently occupied with their private avocations.

2. That such physicians as may have granted to an institution their gratuitous services during such term, should be retained as honorary physicians, who might be resorted to in extraordinary cases, for

consultation, and who should be invested with all the privileges of life-trustees.

3. That similar regulations should also be made with respect to surgeons, both as to their retirement, and being retained as honorary, with like privileges.

Some such regulations would at once keep the institutions supplied with effective men, at a time of life when their attentions could be best spared; would afford opportunities for retiring without the least sacrifice of honour; and supply the public with a regular succession of experienced physicians, and surgeons, whose time might be more fully at their disposal than could be the case were they still engaged at the hospitals.

S. E.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

AT a time when the general cry of the clergy is, that the established church is in danger from the increase of sectaries, it might fairly be presumed that some effort, on their part, would be made to save it. In the course of the present year I have attended at most of the churches, and other places of worship, in and about the metropolis, and cannot help expressing my astonishment at the difference of accommodation the worshipper experiences in the high and low church.

When a person enters the temple for worship, however devout his frame of mind may be, he does not like to stand through the whole of a long service,肘bowed by those who pass him on their way to their pews, nor is it at all times that health will permit him the fatigue of remaining so long upon his legs. The dissenter knows this; and therefore, as soon as a person enters their places of worship, a seat is immediately offered him. And this, sir, in a place built by private funds, and the expense of which is supported by voluntary contributions. Contrast this with the practice of our national churches (where, I will say nothing as it respects a stranger, but) where a parishioner, who for years has contributed, by compulsion, his part towards erecting the church and supporting the clergyman, presenting himself at the commencement of the service in this very building; and, however respectable he may be, unless he rents a pew, he must either take a seat with the paupers on the benches, or go out, as the beadle, whom this very person helps to pay, will not let him stand for

for fear of incommoding those more fortunate parishioners who can afford to pay an extravagant price for a seat; and this when, perhaps, there are ten or a dozen pews within reach with a single individual in each. The difference of price of sittings may also be worthy of notice. The average price of seats in dissenting chapels may be considered about 5s. per quarter each, whilst the rapacity of the churchman affixes his average at a guinea and half. In the former instance, the rent arising from the pews is the only revenue by which the preacher and the building is supported; and, on that account, might be pardoned if rather high; in the latter, all expenses attending divine worship are defrayed, and the rent goes immediately into the parson's pocket. Now, when it is considered, that every individual is taxed up to the highest possible pitch by the government, and then fleeced by poor-rate, church-rate, tythe, &c. he feels very little able to pay so high a price for his spiritual advice, and this mainly operates against going to his parish-church; but, as his conscience tells him that it is his duty to go to a place of worship, he balances his pocket against his scruples, and commutes the matter by taking a seat amongst the dissenters, his poverty, but not his will, consenting. I think few persons, who weigh well the causes of dissent which I have enumerated, will hesitate to say, that the church is in danger (if it is in danger at all) more from its own clergy than from others. To remedy the evils complained of, allow me to suggest the following; that petitions to parliament should be presented from every parish in England, praying that the practice of letting seats in the churches should be partly abolished; and that every parishioner, when he pays his quarter's rates, should, in return, receive from the collector a ticket, entitling himself, his wife, and one child, to sittings; and that for every other member of his family who may be desirous of the same accommodation, a certain sum shall be paid, to be regulated by the amount of the house, to which they belong, is rated in the parish-books, and not left to the griping of the clergy to fix, but named by the overseer or churchwarden for the time being.

In the parish of Mary-le-bone, where I have resided many years, the parochial receipts of which I have preserved for the last ten years, I find, upon looking them over, that I have paid the enor-

mous sum of 49*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.* church-rate, at 4*d.* and 5*d.* in the pound upon my rent, and yet I am obliged to pay five guineas per annum for sittings for my wife and self, although we have three new churches built under the late Act. On reference to some of our early historians, Stowe, Maitland, &c. I find that, in early times, every inhabitant paying scot and lot was entitled to what Stow calls a *buttock-seat* in his parish-church, free of every other call.

WILLIAM HALLIDAY.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS on the VALUE of BIOGRAPHY.

IT may be deemed an easy task to transmit into narrative the peculiar and distinct characteristics of an individual with sufficient accuracy, if we observe the frequency with which biographical notices of living persons, detailed memoirs of recently-departed characters of eminence, and extensive lives of those remarkable for worth or talents in former ages, appear. The difficulty of discovering the fallibility of the biographer; (and, with respect to his description of the ancients, it is almost insuperable,) may probably increase his confidence; though a reference to the materials employed in the compilation, will be some check against the substitution of the dreams of fancy for allowable deductions from authentic records: but I doubt whether our private judgment of the characters of our acquaintance be not some effectual curb on the degree of credulity which we yield to the historian of private life. It will be granted that the influence of habits, education, society, original conformation, and, by some, the difference of sex, occasions an almost interminable variety of character, or peculiar bent of mind. The degree of freedom enjoyed in this country releases from restraint the individual who exhibits his natural or factitious humour; and, it has been thought, that this circumstance gives greater decision to the turn of character in its natives.

To condense into a distinguishing portraiture these peculiar dispositions, and to show how far the features in the mind of his subject were harmonious or dissonant in the concert of society, are the provinces of the biographer. But this representation of individuality, however easy in prospect, is, I suspect, with difficulty embodied in description. The most familiar illustration of its difficulty will be to consider in what manner we form opinions of our friends, or of those with

[July 1,

with whom we have intercourse. We shall seldom find that we assign to any one the character of fortitude, of indecision, of sensibility, of insincerity, of pride, of indolence, or of any other ruling habit, feeling, or disposition, acquired by education or fostered by rank, from the few incidents of life which are worthy of record. I believe it will be discovered, that we form an estimate of our friends' abilities or qualities chiefly from a repetition of trifling circumstances, which, in detail, would be too minute to be severally analyzed, and are too evanescent for severe scrutiny, though, according to the trite illustration of drops of water which fall on stone, by their frequency effect that of which their insignificant power seems incapable. If we attempt to ascertain the opportunities of discrimination permitted to biographers, in general, they will be found to be small indeed. The authorities of their works are mostly the contradictory statements of their subject's contemporaries, though sometimes the more stable warrants of his private letters. In the latter, the mind is often more accommodated to comply with the wishes of the correspondent than to exhibit the unbiassed dictates of its own inclination. It is rare to find a man with many friends who can bear the sight of his mind divested of the usual disguise: it is rare to find a man who can endure the appearance of his own mind wholly deprived of a mask.

How then can the biographer, from scanty materials, hope to stamp for the consideration of posterity those distinctions in the countenance of the mind, fleeting and transient as they are seemingly to the superficial observer, but which have acquired a durability from their invariable return, and are the distinguishing impress with which nature has marked her children? If even intimacy with the subject of the memoir will not assure to the describer the power of transmitting a resemblance with accuracy,—for more than acquaintance, or propinquity of situation, are requisite, perhaps congeniality of sentiments, or agreement in the objects of general pursuit; how can the mere transcriber and critic on others' opinions hope to determine between shades which so often approximate, and to trace a line so elusive and so intricate? One answer may perhaps serve as a sedative; it may be asserted, that, if this power of ascertaining the peculiar frame of mind is so difficult, yet the acquisition is hardly ne-

cessary, and the slight sketches and hasty notices so often produced, answer every purpose of utility. In the minor regulations of social conduct, sufficient scope of observation is given to every one for a guide, and seldom or ever does an individual trust in these cases to the reasonings and deductions of a printed record. In emergencies of consequence, where skill and energy are necessary, if the mind of him to whose lot they fall is powerful and masterly, its faculties are awakened, it relies on its own talents, and scorns to be led at the disposal of another; should such a crisis happen to a mind differently formed, it is unsuitable for such a man to compare his case with another not strictly similar: he is either led into error, or gains notions so vague and indefinite, that he will use delusive guides, and will err much more widely than if he had trusted to his own frailty and feebleness. Yet, that much good may be elicited from biography, even in its incomplete state, may be satisfactorily shown; great minds may compare their sentiments and their attainments with those of the illustrious dead, and may thus be exercised in passive action, and those of less powers may obtain that knowledge of mankind for which they were not enough endowed to cope in actual experience.

The study of biography, more perhaps than any other miscellaneous reading, combines diversity with regularity, and amusement with instruction; reality gives it stability, and variety attraction; it affords opportunity for comparison, and materials for reflection; it allows a scale for the observance of the present degree of civilization; every one can find in its extensive territory a favourite, a partner in similar employments, an instructor, a superior, a standard for imitation. The manner in which it is treated is far from perfect; but, with all its imperfections, it is, and ever will be, attractive. ADDITUS.

For the Monthly Magazine.
NEWS FROM PARNASSUS.

NO. XXXIII.

THE Night before the Bridal, a Spanish Tale, and other Poems, by CATHARINE GRACE GARNETT, rises far above the common class of poetical productions with which the press is teeming. The versification, if not remarkable for its elegance, is never tame and insipid, and the story is well imagined. A young Sevilian lady is doomed from her infancy to become the resident

resident of a cloister; she even takes the vows,—but still remains in her father's house until he departs for the wars. In the mean time, Helena (the name of the heroine,) becomes acquainted with a young cavalier of the name of Leontio; they become lovers, although there is no lawful hope for either: the consequence of this is, that Helena yields herself to Leontio's guilty passion the very night before he sets off in company with her father: she is immediately immured in her convent. Don Miguel, her father, falls in battle. Leontio returns,—falls in love with a young rich heiress, of the name of Inez,—woos her, and is accepted. Helena hears of this, and, maddened at the news, sends a letter to her seducer, entreating him to meet her, the night before the bridal, in the deserted house of her deceased parent. He comes, and sees her in all her charms, seated in a magnificent apartment: his heart at first seems to soften, but it soon regains its wonted tone:—

How could he chide her kneeling there,—so full
Of grief, and shame, and unabated love;
With her white arms, so long and beautiful,
Wound closely round him? How could he reprove
That fondness which, if it, alas! had grown
To crime, had sinn'd for him, and him alone?
Yet he did chide her, and ignobly strove
To cast all guilt from his unmanly soul.
And heap on her the infamy of the whole.
He had not deem'd she own'd a heart so frail,
He thought her shielded by a vestal's veil;
What was his crime? Love in her bosom burn'd,
And mutual passion he for her's return'd.
'Twas idle now against the past to rail,
'Twas but a youthful error, and no more;
Hush'd in their hearts, 't would pass all silent o'er;
The world would hear nought of it,—why then waste
One precious hour in grieving o'er the past?
He swore to her,—cold sensualist! how he swore,—
That she was lovely, aye, and lov'd as ever,
And spread his arms to fold again her form
To his false heart, and riot in each charin;
But she sprung from his grasp, and answer'd,
"Never!"

O never,—so heaven witness me!—shalt thou
Thy perjurd arms, thou base one, round me
throw."

She stood,—oh! how shall I describe her!—how
Pourtray her bearing, as she towering stood,
With eye of lightning, brow to which the blood
Rush'd vengeful red,—high breast and swelling vein,
Lip mute with its unutterable disdain.

He shrunk beneath the vengeance of her eye,
There was nought earthly like to it. A cry,—
A craven cry,—escap'd him: he had met
His foe undaunted,—so would meet him yet;
Had fac'd the battle in its darkest lower,
Dened, and even woo'd, the frown of fate;
But he had never brav'd a woman's hate;
And that subdued him. Never till that hour
Had he felt fear come o'er him: he had need,
For she had nerv'd her sinews for a deed,—
How shall I write it! forth from her dark vest
Flash'd the bright steel,—'twas rais'd,—'twas aim'd,
—it fell.

Merciful God! ah no, not on his breast,
But to the earth. Her heart was woman's still,—
The thought was murderous, but she could not kill.
The conflict past, she fell,—her dark hair wreath'd
Around her form,—nor mov'd, nor look'd, nor
breath'd.

Inez, on her bridal morn, anxiously
awaits the coming of Leontio; but he
does not appear. At last she is in-
formed by a menial that his body, co-
vered with wounds, had been found near
the towers of Alcazar: she instantly
falls lifeless. Seville is in an uproar on
account of this murder: Leontio had
been seen the preceding night to enter
the gate of Don Miguel; thither rush
the crowds,—they seek Helena:—

And there she sat! the dying lamp gleam'd faint
Upon her figure; language cannot paint
Her marble look,—her desolate despair;
Nor their transfix'd amaze to find her there,
Like tenant of the tomb; she whom they had thought
To have found there with guilt and shame o'er-
wrought.

They trac'd no sign of fear,—but guilt, deep guilt,
Glared all around her: at her feet there lay
That gleaming poniard, jewell'd at the hilt,
But bloodless; that avail'd not,—there it lay:
Was it fit instrument for maiden's hand?
Upon the board that silver cup did stand,
As he had drain'd it: wine and viands rare
In house of mourning spread,—what did they there?

She is seized, and brought to trial,—
where she vehemently asserts that she
is entirely innocent of the deed: her
protestations, however, avail her not,—
she is condemned and executed. Many
years pass away, till one night the
priest, who attended her in her last
moments, is called to visit the couch of
a dying man, and to hear his con-
fession:—

He lay in slumber, if such could be call'd
A frightful sleep that every eye appall'd;
His blue lips mov'd, his glassy eye-balls roll'd,
And his hand grappled with the curtains' fold.

He confesses himself to be a noble of
the first rank, who had aspired to the
hand of Inez, but, being supplanted by
Leontio, he in revenge caused him to be
murdered.

I 'scaped the vengeance of the laws,—one fell
Of my foul crime the victim innocent.
But that guilt clung to me where'er I went,
Making my soul its own fierce burning hell.
Is there no hope for me? O father, say.

The priest had turn'd in sickening ear away,
And o'er his brow his shrouding garb had flung,
Still on his ear the dark confession rung;
He thought on that yet well-remember'd day,
And on the parting words of Helena;
How to the last she had asserted clear
Her innocence. He turn'd him,—what lay there?
The murderer's corse stretch'd on its gorgeous bier.
Loud roll'd the storm; one broad sulphureous flame
Flash'd through the chamber, and then redly came
Full on that couch. The features of the dead
Glared in the light one moment,—then were spread
O'er them those pale and livid hues that come
Faintly to show the secrets of the tomb.

Thus ends the poem: the specimens
which we have given of it speak for
themselves; they require no panegyrist,
and cannot fail to recommend the entire
work to universal favour.

Mr. BOWRING is already well known-
to the British public by his translations
from the Dutch and Russian poets, and
we

we rejoice to see that he has now turned his attention to the long-neglected *literature of Spain*. Another gentleman has indeed preceded him; but, although an elegant versifier, he evidently does not well understand his originals, and is besides grossly ignorant of the principles on which Spanish romantic poetry is composed, a glaring proof of which is given by his *overlooking* the assonante rhythm, and mistaking for blank verse what is in reality the perfection of rhyme. We are rather grieved that Mr. Bowring, who is a universal literato, did not prefix to the present volume a dissertation on the rise and progress of Spanish poetry; it is an interesting subject, and an abstruse one. Maria Equicola, liv. 1, ch. 1, "De la Nature d'Amour," assures us, that Provence is the place where poetry was regenerated, after the decline and fall of classic literature, from whence it was diffused through Spain and all the other countries of Europe, Germany not excepted; for he asserts, and indeed Eginard himself bears him out, that Charlemagne* frequently diverted himself with writing out and getting by heart ancient Barbaric verses; in which, among the recitals of heroic actions, were recorded the glories of his predecessors. "*Barbara et antiquissima carmina quibus veterum regum actus et gesta canebat scripsisse memoriæque mandasse.*" Thegan, in his Life of Louis the Debonair, son to the emperor, says that this prince, in imitation of his father, had in his youth found much rational pleasure and amusement from these verses; but that, his temper being soured by an old age chequered with cares and solitudes, he had at last neither patience to read, nor to suffer them to be recited in his presence. "*Poetica carmina gentilia quæ in juventute dedicere respuit, nec legere, nec audire, nec docere, voluit.*"

The language and poetry of Spain are both much indebted to the Moriscoes, who enriched the one with Arabic words, and cast over the other the brilliant polish of eastern imagery. The original Song, from which Mr. Bowring has made the following beautiful translation, is worthy of Hafiez himself:—

The gentle zephyrs are blowing,
The graceful willows tremble,
The rivulets all are flowing,
The birds to their songs assemble.

* Alias Wittikind.

The torrents of the mountain
Glide gently through the vale,
And the music of the fountain
Makes a concert to the gale.
The bees have left their dwelling
To gather their honied stores,
List to their anthems swelling
Around the bending flowers,
They will hasten homeward, bearing
Emeralds and corals red,
And many a topaz wearing,
With jewels round their head.
What diamonds all adorning,
What pearls the flowers display;
They are waken'd by the morning,
And scatter'd by the day;
But a cloud the bright sun covers,
A frown is on his brow,
He has sought his favourite lovers,—
In vain has he sought them now.
Alas! his smile is hidden,
My enemy is he,
And peace is to me forbidden,
And sorrow is dealt to me;
And tho' the sun shine bright again,
The damsel will say, "Tis now in vain."

We sincerely hope that Mr. Bowring will shortly weave into his poetic garland the flowers with which the muse of Portugal has strewed her path. The languages of Spain and Portugal travelled side by side, and arrived, nearly at the same moment, to the point of perfection. The histories of Joam de Barras, published in the middle of the sixteenth century, and translated into all the cultivated tongues of Europe, prove that the Portuguese is a genuine scion from the great Latin stem. A sufficient number of writers since that time have determined the genius of the language, whose chief characteristics are elegance and perspicuity, being extremely sweet and sonorous, the natural result of a proportionate quantity of vowels and consonants, the former not following each other too closely, and enfeebling the harmony, as is the case with the Italian, and the latter not introducing themselves so frequently, and producing rude and harsh sounds, as in the languages of the North. All these natural advantages have incited, and still incite, the nation to the cultivation of poetry. But we advise Mr. Bowring to overlook all that which is written anterior to the fifteenth century, most of which may be found in the celebrated Cancionero of Resende; and to begin to translate from an epoch nearer to our own, and to let that epoch be determined by the illustrious La de Miranda.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I SHALL feel myself very much obliged if, through the medium of your very useful publication, you will permit me to enquire, What is the constitution of the Merchant Seamen's Hospital, whose office is in the Royal Exchange, London? How the funds raised are disposed of? And if any public meetings are held, or any annual or other account is published of the proceedings of this institution?

Lewes, Sussex;

O. S.

April 15, 1824.

To the Editor of the *Monthly Magazine*.

SIR,

I FLATTER myself that but little apology is necessary for calling the attention of your numerous readers to the increased practice and prevalence of pugilism. As your columns are devoted to objects of usefulness, and ever open to purposes calculated for the diminution of any existing evil, I anxiously hope that a spare corner of your valuable and widely-circulated miscellany will be afforded me.

It is probably well-remembered, that some few years back the brutal custom and practice of bull-baiting was carried on in this country to a most enormous and alarming extent; so much so, that frequently the lives of individuals were exposed to great danger. This practice has happily subsided; but whether its discontinuance is in consequence of its prohibition by law, or whether it is to be considered as an enlightened feature in the manners and moral complexion of society, I am unable to say. I had much rather ascribe it to my latter suggestion; but I am fearful that, from the increased practice of pugilism, it discovers nothing of an improvement in the habits and dispositions of this class of individuals.

It appears to me, that one evil has merely been exchanged for another. Pitched combats are daily to be witnessed; collected thousands are there gathered together, and gaze upon these spectacles of brutality with applauding delight and pleasure. It is not required that we should, in order to convince us of this appalling fact, personally attend the place of exhibition, since our journals give ample testimony of their existence; and it is much to be regretted, that occurrences so repugnant to the pure feelings of humanity, and offensive to a sense of delicacy and propriety,

MONTHLY MAG. No. 397.

should, however much they may rage without doors, be brought, through the medium of a newspaper, to the home of peace and tranquillity. What constitutes the basis and happiness of society? Social intercourse, and a friendly disposition with every man.—What feeling is it which is necessary to be cultivated in order to strengthen the bond, and stimulate the good welfare, of mankind? Humanity.—Are we then to be told that the practice of pugilism is an example of humanity? That it will strengthen the bonds of society, and promote a genial flow of feeling, calculated to ameliorate misery and exalt happiness? I know it will be said, by the supporters of this art, that it is manly exercise,—courageous feeling,—magnanimous disposition of heart,—fine sport,—diversion, &c. and that it transcendantly shows our strength and firmness of mind, harmonizing in the true spirit of the illustrious feats of our ancestors and predecessors.

This reasoning is abhorrent to feelings of humanity. Is it courageous to give the hand, as a token of friendship before battle, whilst the passions raging within the opponents' breasts are those of a desire to conquer, and which feelings are created and nurtured with anger, perhaps malice? Is it courageous to witness the downfall of a fellow-creature, covered with bruises and bloody wounds?—is it diversion consistent with the dictates of humanity, and free from the stain of malignity? Is it a pleasure to behold a fellow mortal subjected to the most severe punishment which man's physical strength can inflict?

Fomenting discord, and perplexing right; An iron race!

THOMSON.

The practice of pugilism is an enormous evil, since it increases the appetite for gaming, betting, and from thence proceeds a numerous train of important, mischievous, dispositions. It is also to be remarked, that these "gentlemen of the fancy" have a peculiar language and dialect, which is denominated their *slang*. I am inclined to favour the opinion, that this technical phraseology is indirectly injurious to the literature of our country. Its aphorisms are liable to be blended with the native purity of our language, and contaminate its streams with currents of hypothetical idioms.

I remember to have read with much pleasure an article in your Magazine, vol. xlv. part 2 for 1818, some suggestions relative to the formation of a Society for the prevention of Cruelty to

3 T

Animals.

[July 1,

Animals. I much regret that I have heard nothing more of it; for, although this species of cruelty is not immediately in connexion with the cruelty of men towards each other, I cannot refrain from expressing my approbation of such an establishment, as it would tend to eradicate that ferocity of heart, which so disgracefully separates this class of individuals from the supporters of peaceable society. I would not desire that the legislature should adopt any other measures for the prevention of this practice than those which are in existence; but merely suggest that the magistrates of the land would rigidly enforce the directions and penalties of those Acts. However, waving all these considerations, I will assert my firm conviction, that it is only to the humane and proper feelings of mankind that we ought to appeal. Let every journal which now so fully narrates those disgusting spectacles, hold them up to the notice of the country as objects of its detestation,—as unfit scenes for a civilized land,—as an odium upon the face of society,—and as a practice more becoming a tribe of ferocious ignorant savages, than a diversion for the amusement and gratification of Englishmen.

From a cursory view of the habits and manners of these amateurs of boxing repute, it would seem that its prevalence originated in ignorance and brutish stupidity of mind. But such is not the case: their lives are devoted to the perfection of the art, and their subsistence depends upon obtained victory. Neither can many of the assembled thousands who frequent these scenes be men visiting them from mere curiosity and novelty, as the immense bets which are dependant upon the fate of the battle, decidedly convince us that men of rank and opulence are their principal abettors. Thus it is sufficiently obvious, that the practice of pugilism exists not only in the lowest orders of society, but is even patronized by men of authority and of celebrity in the empire. The worse the example, the more lamentable the reflection:

Stultitians patiuntur opes.—HORACE.

Besides the brutality and ferocity of character which it unfolds, it cannot but be supposed that pugilism is attended with the worst species of depravity and imbecility of mind. No man of feeling can hesitate to pronounce it to be the curse of society, and a most

desperate feature of malignity. The blessings of peace and of social order are trampled under foot by it; the chords of unanimity of feeling are relaxed in consequence; and a subversion of the powers of humanity to the sympathy of man are naturally the result of its tendencies and bearings. There have been instances in which the life of the pugilist has yielded to the dreadful fury of the contest. "He who wantonly puts to death a fellow-creature, is guilty of murder; and he who puts a fellow-creature to death without knowing why, is equally guilty: the cause may be good, but, if he knows it not, he is a murderer. No casuistry can save him from the guilt of it." See an invaluable collection of "Essays on various Subjects," by the Rev. W. P. Scargill, page 168, "On the Impolicy of War."

That pugilism is offensive to feelings of delicacy,—that it is calculated to increase the ebullitions of passion, and opposed to the tranquillity of man,—is too clear and obvious. To prevent this disgusting practice, it behoves every man to hold it up to indignation and scorn. For Great Britain to be the theatre of these ferocious atrocities and inhuman brutalities, is to cloud its national character with the darkness and besotted ignorance of a degenerate age. To reflect that our fields in the nineteenth century are disgraced with such spectacles, and that these notorious displays of boxing are for the diversion and amusement of thousands of Britons, is both lamentable and offensive to the high perfection of its arts, its literature, and its generally-esteemed purity and refinement of manners. If its evils cannot be altogether counteracted with appeals to the feelings of men, it is to be hoped that attempts to subvert its streams from flowing into the channel of society, will be in some degree efficacious, and thus protect the bosom of every peaceable individual from further and increased insult and disgust. As long as society exists, let it be subjected to the laws and government of society; and, as it is the confines of our happiness, let us not brutalize its inmates with displays of inhuman passions and barbarous tumults. S. R.

For the Monthly Magazine.

MINOR POETS of IRELAND.

[Two or three articles under this head having appeared in our miscellany, we solicit the continuation of such communications]

nications from other friends of the sister island, who, from local knowledge, can best supply the necessary information.]

Mrs. Mary Leadbeater.

THE tuneful race is perhaps more numerous in all countries than is generally known to the world at large; many, and these sometimes of no mean talents, confining their productions to their native city, to their friends, and, as is now and then the case, even to themselves, without seeking for more extended fame. Ireland, also, has her proportion of native bards; some celebrated for their powers of song throughout the kingdom and through Europe, and others whose names have scarcely crossed the water, or crossed only to be forgotten, from not keeping up public curiosity by furnishing further specimens of their powers. Such a country as Ireland is, ought, in fact, to supply us with poetry, as well as the materials for poetry. It is yet comparatively a rude country, and an agricultural country; it is the land of fairies, of *banshees*, of apparitions, of superstitions without number; every hill, and valley, and river, is the scene of some feat of an ancient hero, a chief, or a giant, whose reputation, or whose *ghost*, keeps the neighbourhood—the older often, as well as the youthful part of it,—in awe. The people also possess, almost universally, some of the first requisites for poetry,—strong imaginations, sensitive minds, ardent affections, an attachment to old stories and to old times; they combine what would seem almost incompatible qualities, a peculiar wit and humour with great pathos; their funeral laments being in fact a kind of Ossianic poetry, often expressive of heartfelt grief and powerful feelings, conceived simply, yet sometimes almost with sublimity. That there is much poetry also of the more modern cast in Ireland, worthy of the name, and of being more generally known, there is no doubt. The writer of this, in a journey lately from London to Holyhead, in company with an intelligent young Hibernian, had the pleasure of hearing repeated many pieces of uncommon merit, both of the comic and serious kind, utterly unknown to English readers: the description of a parish priest (Roman Catholic) meeting his flock, was inimitable for humour.

Mrs. Leadbeater has long cultivated this beautiful talent with success, some pieces being written so far back as 1776, but the greater part of much more recent date; and, being of the Society

of Friends, takes priority of Mr. Bernard Barton, who was considered the first of his sect among the tuneful tribe. She is the daughter of Mr. Shackleton, the intimate friend, school-fellow, and companion, of Edmund Burke. She corresponded occasionally with him herself, visited him at Beaconsfield in 1784, and wrote a pretty little poem descriptive of his seat at that place soon afterwards, which received much commendation from him, as having nothing in it of common-place, so often the sin of descriptive poems; and she expresses her admiration of that celebrated and extraordinary man at a time (1784) when prejudice ran high against him and his party:—

Much inspir'd man! what tho' a servile
train,
Whose wav'ring souls deserve and hug the
chain,
Inspir'd by malice, and by folly led,
With wrongs and insults heap thy honour'd
head,—
Thy steady virtue, with unchanging ray,
Shall break the cloud, and chase the gloom
away;
Then shall thy foes, with conscious
blushes, see
Their country's friend,—their monarch's
friend,—in thee.
Camillus thus, by guilty Rome distressed,
Still felt the patriot-passion fire his breast;
With gen'rous arm her liberty restor'd,
And broke th' insulting Gaul's oppressive
sword.

Various pieces by this lady are scattered in several publications of miscellaneous character, and in some of her own prose works; one of them may be found in the *Memoirs and Fragments* of that extraordinary young woman, the late Miss Elizabeth Smith, with whom she formed an intimacy in 1799, when her father Capt. Smith happened to be quartered at Ballitore, about thirty miles from Dublin.

In 1808 Mrs. Leadbeater collected and published a volume of poems by subscription. The longest piece in it is a translation of that poem of Maffæus, which he had the hardihood to write as a supplement to the *Æneid*, and to term it the "Thirteenth Book" of that great poem, but with few claims to the taste or genius of Virgil. The translation is spirited, and possesses considerable elegance. Many original pieces of merit adorn this volume, among which are several addressed to Mr. Burke; the "Farewell to the North;" "Returning from Dublin;" "the Mother," a pathetic piece from humble
life;

[July 1,

life; "Ballitore," and several others.
We select the following—

To W. F. G. on the Loss of his Linnet.
O fair Aonian maid! descend,
Assist me to console a friend;
Swift through the yielding azure fly,
And wipe the tear from William's eye;
Who lately heard, from sorrow free,
His linnet sing as sweet as thee.
Lately,—but now no more shall hear
These "wood-notes wild" with raptur'd
ear:

Did he for this the food prepare,
And joy to tend his pleasing care?
His pleasing care (ah, luckless day!)
Some envious hand purloin'd away;
The open empty cage he spies;
Grief swells his heart and fills his eyes;
The little tuneful tenant's gone,
Nor hears his master's fruitless moan.

But thou who wrought this cruel deed,
With thee may never linnet feed!
Thy cage for ever empty be,
And never goldfinch sing for thee!
May thee no blackbird whistle near,
Nor ever thrush with music cheer!
But rooks and ravens croak around thee,
And magpies with their din confound thee,
Who could'st maliciously destroy
The pleasures of a fav'rite boy.
And yet in vain is all thy spite,
To mar his innocent delight;
For, tho' the pretty songster's fled,
The Muse herself comes in its stead;
The comfort of her verse she brings,
And Clio, not the linnet, sings.

We have been informed that Mrs.
Leadbeater is at present, or was some
time ago, employed on a poem in blank
verse, on the subject of the story of
Tobit, from which a friend has handed
us an extract,—the marriage of Tobias
and Sarah:—

—At her father's call
Came the dejected fair; but, while her
hand

Her father fondly prest, and then resign'd
To glad Tobias, mournful silence seal'd
Her balmy lips, and on her hapless ear
The nuptial blessing, by a father giv'n,
Smote like the funeral knell: "Take thou
thy bride,

Thine by the rites which Moses hath
prescrib'd,
And lead her to thine home; my blessing
rest

Upon my child and thee." The mother
came,—

Alternate signets seal the sacred bond,
And to the feast are led the wedded pair;
If hope and joy look'd in upon that feast,
Terror and doubt were there. While on
his bride

The enamour'd bridegroom gaz'd, her
timid eye

Declin'd to earth, and fear'd with his to
meet,

Lest its expression should betray the pangs
Which rent her bosom; ne'er till now her
heart

Had lov'd so truly; ne'er till now had
found

An object thus deserving of her love.
And must he fall, a victim to the fate
Of those who seek her love? Why has thus
fate

Her wretched being spar'd to see this hour
In bitterness exceeding all the past?

The mother to the bridal chamber led
The trembling maid;—the bridal bower,
adorn'd

With festive splendor, to her o'ercharg'd
heart

Appear'd her graceful bridegroom's
gloomy grave.

And in her mother's sympathizing breast
She pour'd a flood of agonizing tears.

The pitying parent check'd her own alarms
To speak of comfort, and prefer the pray'r
That these sad tears might change to
grateful joy,

And future blessings present pangs repay.

Mrs. Leadbeater's works are—
Poems, 8vo. Dublin, 1808.

Anecdotes taken from Real Life for the
improvement of Children; Dublin, 1809.
A second edition of this is called for.

Cottage Dialogues, 1st Part; London
and Dublin, 1811. An admirable work,
introduced to the world under the warm
patronage of Miss Edgeworth, and giving
the most perfect idea of the interior of an
Irish cottage, and the ideas and manners
of the peasantry, that can be obtained
from any book on Ireland.

Cottage Dialogues, 2d Part; Dublin,
1813.

Landlord's Friend; Dublin, 1813.

Cottage Biography; Dublin, 1822. No-
ticed in one of our late numbers; an inte-
resting little book, the characters being
taken from real life.

In addition to these, she has publish-
ed two or three other small works, for
the children of the Society of Friends.*

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
PERHAPS you will have the good-
ness to allot a place in your mis-
cellany for the representation of a
method, whereby a letter can be con-
veyed with very great velocity,—at the
rate certainly of a hundred miles in an
hour. The method is this:—A tube of
small

* For some further account of this lady,
see Prior's Life and Character of Burke,
recently published.

1824.]

Journal of a Tour through France.

small diameter, suppose an inch, and of any required length, is to have at one end a machine to exhaust it of its air, at the other end a hollow ball, of rather less diameter than that of the tube, with a letter enclosed, is to be inserted. When the air shall be withdrawn,—which, if the tube be twenty miles long, can easily be done in twelve minutes, the ball containing the letter will, by the pressure of the atmosphere, be forced to the other end. E. S.

Temple; April 11, 1824.

For the Monthly Magazine.

EXTRACTS from the JOURNAL of a TOUR through FRANCE.

AUG. 14.—Spent a delightful day at my friend's, Mr. W. in company with an engraver from Munster, and his amiable daughter. We were not only feasted, but regaled, afterwards, with the harmony of three musical boxes, which Mr. W. had purchased in Switzerland. After dinner we went to drink a glass of champagne at the engraver's inn: it is the Crown, and considered, if not the best, at least the most expensive, of Mulhouse; it is likewise the Post-house. While there, Mr. W. observing a traveller at the door, who he thought was an Englishman, told me, in his lively manner, to go and speak to my countryman; which I did, and had the pleasure of being answered in English by the traveller, and whom I found in the sequel a most intelligent man. He had been two years travelling and residing in Germany, in order to make himself master of the language, and to see men and manners. He had been disappointed in Dresden, describing its celebrated bridge over the Elbe, at least after sun-set, as gloomy and heavy, and more like the way to a Bastille than that to a great city. The latter had lost much of its consequence through political events and changes. The old king, he said, was greatly attached to ancient court forms and ceremonies, but, for his private virtues, beloved by his subjects. This gentleman seemed to have much curiosity for visiting manufacturing establishments, and Mr. W. offered to gratify it, but he excused himself by saying he had taken his place in the diligence for Paris, and, moreover, his leave of absence from England was expired,—which would imply that he was in the army. With all his intelligence, however, he was not free from the anglo-mania of prejudice; for, on the engraver expressing some

anxiety that we had not the company of the ladies since dinner (three o'clock), and proposing that we should take them out in a coach, I observed that this showed, as had always been the case, the gallantry of the nation. The stranger said, it might be nothing more than a habit; that there was little real merit in it, being the superficies of politeness or attachment to the sex. One could not, it is true, inspect the heart; and, as outward signs and appearances were in this case to be connected with effects,—the sole, and perhaps surest, criterion,—I could not certainly but prefer this pleasing politeness in the French towards the sex to that cold and jealous conduct which in general characterized our countrymen. It seemed that in this respect the lord of the creation had made a false estimate of his power and the intrinsic value of woman, or he would never exert it in so tyrannical manner, to the production of pain and misery instead of pleasure and happiness. It was observed that this apparent coldness towards the sex concealed a warm heart, and that the real domestic virtues flourished to greater perfection under so ungenial a clime and rude culture, than in the gay and factitious sunshine of French politeness. There might be instances, I allowed; but the probability, I thought, was that connubial affection, parental love, filial piety, in short all the sweet charities of life and the grand virtues of society, were more likely to be the result of mildness, politeness, and mutual participation in labours and pleasures, than regarding woman as inferior to man, and treating her as a pleasing toy, a drawing-room ornament, or a kitchen appendage.

The women in France seemed, on the contrary, to fill that station which has been indicated by the order of creation, and sung by the immortal bard of Scotia, perhaps in the too glowing transports of his first affection and native gallantry:—

Her 'prentice hand she tried on man,
And then she made the lasses O!

Be that as it may, and whether the history of Father Rib be true or not, they have evidently caused more pain to the sides of men than Father Adam experienced in furnishing the material for their creation. But that is abundantly compensated by their delightful converse and virtuous society.

It is worth while to examine a little into the moral and political effects of women

having a principal share in managing the concerns of their husbands in France; and here an interesting enquiry presents itself.

In the first place, it is obvious they are not only the wives but the natural partners of their husbands, and must consequently feel a superior interest in the management of their affairs to that of a partner, perhaps a single man, possessed of property sufficient to keep him, and whose only object is to employ himself a little, to give a greater relish to his pleasures, and to derive a greater interest from his capital.

This superior interest in the women-partners of their husbands, induces greater activity, and a more ardent co-operation in obtaining a prosperous result. Suspicions, jealousies, envies, quarrels, and separations, which take place in adventitious partnerships between men, and even between relations, are strangers to those happy partnerships between husbands and wives.

The example set their servants, work-people, and children, is truly edifying, and excites a spirit of alacrity, emulation, and obedience, highly conducive to the quick dispatch and perfecting of their manufactures, and the advancement of their own personal interests, prosperity, and comfort.

This co-operation and intercourse with the world expands the mind, stores it with useful truths, and fortifies it by experience against all the smiles and frowns of fortune. Thus educated and trained, (to use the expression of the eccentric Owen,) no wonder that the women of France at all times, and particularly during the late revolution, have exhibited such numerous and brilliant instances of literary ability, heroic fortitude, and consummate virtue.

This knowledge of business, and co-operation in it, has been extremely useful to France in a political point of view, as it has enabled married men to quit their families, and fly to the frontiers in defence of their liberty and country. Their business, in the mean time, has suffered no interruption, and thus the physical as well as moral force of the nation has received a most important addition. And, lastly, in case of death, either in war or naturally, the business is continued by the widows, and there are few instances of establishments being broken up from the incapacity of the latter, and dilapidated by ignorant, idle, rash, or careless, executors. But, alas! how often does this

happen,—nay, it is daily to be seen,—in England, with all its train of distressing effects. Young families, who had lived in plenty, ease, and comfort, during the lifetime of their fathers, are by their premature death plunged suddenly into all the horrors of grief, want, and misery.

(To be continued.)

For the Monthly Magazine.
THE GERMAN STUDENT.

NO. XXXI.

WIELAND'S "GIRON LE COURTEOIS."

(Concluded from p. 409.)

"JUST as their hearts foretold, so happen'd it

Upon the day of tourney. Danayn
And Geron ousted all the other knights
From off their saddles. No one could
prevent

Their carrying off the prize. And now began
A busy questioning from mouth to mouth
Who were these knights; but no one knew
about them,

Except the dame of Maloane, who beheld
With heart's delight her Geron and his deeds;
For, tho' he came into the ring so plainly
In common armure, yet there was no other
Like him in grace and dignity of port.

And, when she saw him with the bickering
blade

Drawn in his fist, and with the sable shield
Before his neck, tho' troops of knights
rode by

In plumed helmets, harness-waistcoats gay
With gold embroidery, bearing blazon'd
shields,

Yet mark'd she none in the career but
him.

Of handsome women and of lovely damsels
Many had come to Morlaix on that day
To see and to be seen; but all of them
Beside the dame of Maloane appear'd
Like meadow-flowers round a blooming
rose-bush;

And all the knights who gaz'd upon her
beauty

Grew warm at heart; but none more ardently
Than Lak, the comrade of King Meliad,
Who, as if fetter'd by some powerful spell,
Could never turn from her his countenance.
He's caught, thought Meliad within him-
self;

And, to make out the feelings of his friend,
Began to talk about her stately train
Of six-and-twenty knights. Sir Lak replied,
'Those six-and-twenty knights, however
manful

They may believe themselves, would surely
prove

For such a woman but a feeble guard.
So help me God, my dear King Meliad,
If in a forest this fair lady met me,
With only six-and-twenty for her escort,
I think I'd snatch her from them every
one.'

"Sir

[824.]

Sir Danayn, intent upon the jousting,
Caught nothing of this speech. But, by
some chance,

Sir Geron had been standing near enough
To hear what Lak was saying to the king;
And tho' his heart burnt in him, that a man
Should dare so speak concerning his friend's
wife,

Yet, thought he, this must be no vulgar
knight,

Who feels within him such a daring spirit.

Geron then went up to him, and address'd
him

In friendly guise, and let him understand

He was aware of what to Meliad

Sir Lak had spoken: 'I acknowledge it,'

Retorted Lak, 'nor should I shun the trial

If you were one of these same six-and-
twenty.'

'If so,' said Geron, 'and for woman's sake

You would engage with six-and-twenty of us,

It would no doubt be very easy for you

To snatch from us the honours of the
tourney.'

'Done: let us try,' said Lak. King Meliad,

And Danayn, who now approach'd, took part

In the defial, and it was agreed

Three times to joust; Sir Geron against Lak,

And Danayn against King Meliad.

At the first onset Danayn and Geron

Ran down amain their two antagonists.

The second time the chances were revers'd,

And the two friends were ousted from their
saddles.

But, the third time, they both again prevail'd,

And kept with loud applause their twice-
won prize.

When night approach'd, there came to
Danayn

A hasty messenger, with tidings that

The murderers of his nephew, whom he
lour'd for,

Had a few hours ago been seen about

At no great distance. Instantly the knight

Set off in the pursuit, but said to Geron,

'Brother, a private business calls me hence,

Which cannot be delay'd; meanwhile, go you

To Maloane, and there wait for me.' Then—

He said as much to his wife, and she prepar'd

Next morning with her escort to return.

'Sir Geron had not yet forgot the words

Which Lak had spoken,—half, it seem'd,
in earnest.

No sooner was the dame of Maloane

Gone from Morlaix, than he at distance
follow'd.

And, sure enough, Sir Lak had risen early,

In order not to miss his lovely booty,

And deep within a lonely woody valley,

Through which she had to pass, was hid in
ambush.

Soon as the escort came, he fell upon them,

Like to a sudden thunderbolt from heaven,

Drove all the six-and-twenty to disperse,

Seiz'd on the lady, and rode off with her.

'Sir Geron had, by some misapprehension,
Not taken just the road the lady took,
And, turning on one side to seek the traces,
By great good luck he pounced upon the
robber,

Who, with his lovely booty well content,
Came trotting on. The precious burden well
Deserv'd a combat unto life or death.

'Wringing her lovely hands, most anxiously
The lady call'd on every saint in heaven;
Made more vows for her friend than for
herself;

But soon the brave one had remov'd all fear

About the issue: with a lion's fury

He grasp'd the rude aggressor, flung him
down,

And made him to the mercy of the lady

Owe a dishonour'd life.

How great the joy

Was hers, when thus she felt herself deliver'd

And by the hand of him whom best she lov'd.

Nor scarcely less was his to see her rescued,

And to have fitly punish'd the presumption

Of a wild rival. Both gaz'd on each other,

And remain'd speechless; their whole souls
were seated

Now in their eyes. Around is only wood,

Silent and solitary; he and he

The only in the world. Ah! what a moment

For to forget a friend in.

But Sir Geron,

Soon to himself restor'd, stept back and said,

'Lady, you now are ridded of this knight,

And can return to Maloane in peace,

At your own pleasure.'

Him the lady answer'd,

'Most noble sir, to God and to your arm

Be everlasting thanks for my deliverance!

I had been else dishonour'd, if your courage

Had not preserv'd me in the threaten'd
danger.

But what can I do now? My sorry people
Are all dispers'd,—the damsels and the
knights;

And I am left alone.'

The knight replied,

'Lady, be not uneasy; all your escort

Cannot be far away; they'll soon collect

Again, and come about you. Let us ride,

Meanwhile, along this path, which certainly

Must lead us back into the beaten road.'

And with these words they rode together

onwards.

'Now when the lovely dame of Maloane,

Freed from her terrors, saw herself alone,

And with the man above all others dear

To her whole soul, and thought within herself,

How at the tourney he surpass'd them all,

How nobly brave, how gently courteous, he

In every thing behav'd, her inner heart

Was so much mov'd, she hardly could
conceive

What was the matter with her, what she ought

To say or to withhold. She wants to speak,

And yet the fear of being once again

Put off had terrors for her.

Love

Love invites her
Once more to tell him plainly what her heart
Desires; but Shame presses her lips together
When she would speak. On one side mur-
murs Love,

'Now, lady, without apprehension say
All that you feel, he'll not again draw back;
You are so sweetly made in form and face,
He were not worthy of the name of knight,
If he could a third time decline the offer:
Venture it now securely.' Shame replies,
'Lady, beware to speak; the noble Geron
So truly and so steadily loves Danayn,
He would not for the world be faithless to
him;

Depend upon it, he withdraws again.'
And thus between her prompters she sat still,
And they rode on in silence a long while.

"Meanwhile Sir Geron, on his side, had also
No easy struggle to achieve; as often
As on the lady he let fall his eyes,
He grew so wishful, that the thought would
cross him:

O but for one full time to press that heart
Against his own, he'd give his soul away.
To struggle any longer hardly seems
E'en possible, or fair to such a woman,
Who is so given to him. All conspires
To meet their common wishes; time and
place,

So still, so lonely, can't occur again.
But thy friend's wife, thy brother-warrior's,
Who holds thee dearer than his very eyes.
No, God forbid that such a worthy knight
Should be dishonour'd by the man he trusts,
Against whose conduct he would ne'er
permit

The least suspicion to shoot cross his soul.
How could'st thou ever in thy life again
Bear but to meet his eye-beam, or the look
Of any other man, who feels for honour;
How bear thyself with such a loaded con-
science?

"In this turmoil of thought he journey'd on,
Riding behind her; yet he could not help
Each now and then to cast his eyes upon her,
And aye, the oftener he beheld, the more
Her beauty seem'd embellish'd. Twice or
thrice

'Twas on his tongue to tell her so, had shame
Not shut his mouth.

At length the lady fair,
Her bosom wanted to exhale its feelings,
Began to parley with Sir Geron, saying,
'God send you good adventures: my dear sir,
Inform me what of all things in the world
Best prompts a knight to deeds of bravery
And lofty courage?'

Geron thus replied,
'True love, fair lady. Such a force hath
love,
That it can make a daring man of cowards.'
'If it be so,' the lady recommenc'd,
'Love must indeed possess a mighty power.'
'Yes, truly,' said Sir Geron, 'so it does;
And, lady, know, I should not now, nor ever
In all my life have been the man Sir Lak

Felt me to be this day, had not my arm
Deriv'd its strength from love. Nor would

Sir Lak,
Tho' one of the best knights, have had the
power

To drive to flight the six-and-twenty riders
From Maloane, had love not steel'd his arm.
'How,' said the lady, 'from your speech it
seems

You too have felt the mightiness of love.'
'Lady, you speak the truth,' replied the
knight;

'And I esteem myself a lucky man,
That I can truly boast my heart is bound
Unto the fairest woman in the world;
And only therefore I accomplish what
I else should not attempt. Believe me, lady,
If 'twere not for the mightiness of love,
I should not in this tourney have perform'd
What you beheld. To love, and to my lady,
I am beholden for my every deed.'

"The noble dame of Maloane, when thus
She heard her hero speak, was inly pleas'd;
For her heart said to her, If Geron loves,
He must love thee, and not another woman.
And, when he ceas'd to speak, she took the
word,

And said, 'My sir, God send you good ad-
ventures!

But tell me, without jesting, who the lady
May be, who seems to you the fairest woman
Of all the dames on earth, and is the dearest.
'So help me God,' replied he, 'but the fairest
And dearest woman on the face of earth
To me, is no one other than yourself.
And this your own heart must already tell you
Is naked truth. Yes, my dear lady, you
Are she I love, as none e'er lov'd before.'

"Sir,' said the dame again, 'what must I
think

Of this strange speech? You cannot be in
earnest,

And are but watching my too ready answer
To make a game of me. It is not long
Since, I too well remember the occasion,
When I said to you what you say to me,
And you a little harshly put me by.

And would you now persuade me, that you
love

So wholly me. My dear good sir, what would
you

Have me believe?

'My dearest lady,' said
Sir Geron then, 'for God's sake, do not
give me

Such speeches any more. If I was then
Foolish and blind, don't punish me just now;
Accept me for your knight, and be assur'd,
Queen of my heart, there is no love more
heartfelt

In all the world than mine.'

The dame of Maloane
Glow'd with such glee to hear her knight
talk thus;

It seem'd to her, as were she listening still,
When he had ceas'd to speak. She doubt'd
no longer

1824.]

Aught of his love, and feasts upon the thought
So comfortably, that she seems to breathe
And swim in floods of love,—is full of joy
And happiness; yet she can utter nothing,
As if afraid to break into her bliss
By speaking.

Thus awhile they rode;
When a small pathway cross'd them in the
forest,
Which led down to a well. And thither Geron
Guided his horse's rein, and said, 'My lady,
A weariness, remaining from the tourney
And from this morning's toil, is come upon
me.

If you approve, I very much should like
To take some rest beside the well that's
yonder.'

'Sir,' said the lady, blushing, 'do your
pleasure.'

'He took the pathway to the well, and she
Rode silent after him. When they were there,
Sir Geron first alighted, to a tree
Fasten'd his horse, and then put forth his hand
To help the dame of Maloane to dismount.

'A fresh green turf, hedg'd round with copse
and bushes,

And pleasantly o'ershadow'd by the trees,
Grew there; it was a place as snug and quiet,
And fashion'd for repose, as could be wish'd.
There, when he took his lady from the horse
Into his arms, he gently sat her down.

Then he began to take his armure off
Slowly, and piece by piece; laid down his
helmet,
And his black shield; unbuckled from his
shoulders

The heavy pouldrons, plac'd them on the rim
Of the walled well; and the good sword upon
them,

Which once the spotless knight, Hector the
Brown,
Had wielded, and bequeath'd to him when
dying;

And which, for its first owner's sake, to him
Was still so dear, he'd not have taken for it
The very best of all King Uther's castles.

'But in this moment of intoxication
He thought but little of his sword, but little
Of the high duties to which he was pledg'd
Who, after Hector, should presume to wield
it.

For the first time in his whole life forsook him
His faithfulness, his honour. A hot hunger
For the sweet fruits of love, alas! had stifled
The nobler feelings of his soul. Geron
Is Geron now no longer, has forgotten
His Danayn,—forgotten his best self;
He hastens now, with wild and rash impa-
tience,
Quite to disarm himself.

Meanwhile the lady,
Sweetly asham'd, her lovely eyes cast down
Upon her lap, sat silent, scarcely daring
Even to breathe.

And lo! it somehow happen'd
That, just as Geron was approaching her,
He brush'd against the low wall of the well,
MONTHLY MAG. NO. 397.

Where he had pil'd his weapons on each other,
And the good sword slid down into the
water.

Now, when he heard the splash, he quickly
leaves

The lovely lady, runs to save the sword,
And draws it out, and wipes it very dry;
And as he look'd along it narrowly,
To see if 'twas uninjur'd, his eye caught
The golden letters on the blade inscrib'd
By Hector's order. As he read, he trembled.
He reads again; it was as had the words
Never before impress'd him. All the spell
At once was broke.

He stands with the good sword
Bare in his hand, and sinks into himself:
'Where am I? God in heaven! what a deed
I was come here to do.' And his knees
totter'd

Now at the thought. The sword still in his
hand,

He on the margin of the well sat down,
His back toward the lady, full of sorrow,
And sinking from one sad thought to another.

'Now when the lady, who so late ago
Beheld him blithe and gay, thus suddenly
Perceiv'd him falling in strange melancholy,
She was alarm'd, and knew not what to think,
And came to him with gentle timid step,
And said, 'What ails you, sir; what are you
planning?'

'Geron, unheeding her, still bent his eyes
Steadfast upon his sword, and made no
answer.

She waited long, and, as he gave her none,
She stepp'd still nearer, and with tenderest
voice

Again repeated, 'My dear sir, what ails you?'
He, deeply sighing, answered, 'What I ail,—
May God in heaven have mercy on my soul!
Against my brother Danayn I have sinned,
And am not worthy now to live.' He spoke,
And once again began to eye his sword,
Then said, with broken voice, 'Thou trusty
blade,

Into whose hands art thou now fallen? He
Was quite another man who us'd to wield
thee.

No faithless thought e'er came across his
heart

In his whole life. Forgive me: I no more
Can now deserve to wear thee. I'll avenge
Both thee and him, who once hop'd better of
me,

When to my keeping he entrusted thee.'
And now he rais'd his arm; and, ere the lady,
Helpless from terror, could attempt to hinder,
He ran his body through and through,—then
drew

The weapon out, and would have given
himself

Another stab, but that the dame of Maloane,
With all the force of love and of despair,
Fell on his arm.

'Good knight, for God's sake spare
Your precious life; slay not yourself, and me,
So cruelly for nothing.'

3 U

"Lady,

[July 1,

'Lady,' said he,
'Leave me my will. I don't deserve to live,
And wish to perish, rather than be false.'
The lady sobb'd aloud, and clung around him.

"While this was passing, Danayn return'd
From his excursion. He had found and
punish'd

The murderers of his nephew; both had fallen
Beneath his hand, and he was hastening home
To join his wife and friend at Maloane.

And, as he pass'd this forest, near the well
A shriek of woe assail'd him, and he turn'd
His horse, to seek the cause,—when, lo! he
saw,

Stretch'd in his blood, Sir Geron, bleeding
still;

And by him kneel'd alone, in speechless
anguish,

Wringing her hands, the lady. Danayn,
Instead of asking questions, from his horse
Sprung, and proceeded to assist his friend.

"Geron refuses to accept relief,—
He will not live,—and to his friend accuses
Himself most bitterly,—hides nothing from
him,

But his wife's weakness,—takes upon himself
The load of all the guilt,—and, when he thus
Had ended his confession, he held out
His hand, and said, 'Now then forgive me,
brother,

If you are able. But, O let me die,
And do not hate my memory; for repentance
Did come before the deed. My faithlessness
Was only in my heart. Be my heart's blood
The fit atonement.'

Noble Danayn

Felt at this moment all the loftiness
Of his friend's virtue, more than he had ever;
So wholly bare lay Geron's heart and soul
Clear as his own before him; and he asked
him

Most pressingly yet to forgive himself,—
Conjures him by their holy friendship still
To live,—and swears to him, that more than
ever

He now esteems and loves him. Overcome
By such affection, Geron then consents
For his dear friend to live, accepts his care,
And on a bier is carried to a castle,
Where dwelt a good old knight, a friend of
Danayn,

Whose daughter, beauteous in the next
degree

To the fair dame of Maloane, was much
skilled

In healing wounds. She knew, and secretly
She lov'd, Sir Geron; and her gentle care
In a few weeks restor'd him.

But the wound,
Which this adventure of the well had given
To the fair dame of Maloane, was fatal.
To bear such sudden deep-felt rending pangs
Her soft heart was too weak. In heavy woe
She lay the whole long night, as in a fire;
Next day the fury of the fever broke
In wildness loose; and grew with such
rapidity

That there was soon no hope. On the third
day
She died; and Geron's name was her last
word."

Here aged Branor pans'd. With earnest look
Silent he scann'd the ladies, and the knights,
Who sat around; and from the dar sels' eyes
Still tears were trickling down their glowing
cheeks,

And the knights' looks were downcast.
Guiniver,

The queen, who during the narration often
Grew pale as death, then red as fire again,
To cover her confusion, sighing, said,

"'Tis a most melancholy story."—"What
Became at last of Geron?" asked Sir
Lancelot.

"After this story," said the aged Branor,
"I have nothing more to tell."

Then royal Arthur
Rose from the table, and the rest arose;
And Arthur said to Branor, "Worthy knight,
There's an apartment ready in the castle
For you to-night, and for as many days
As it may please you to remain with us."

"Sir king," replied the old man, "God give
you health

And fame; but I have made a solemn vow
To pass no night at courts on any errand."

The knights look'd at each other silently;
While Branor bow'd respectfully to Arthur
And to the queen,—resum'd his dress of
armure,

Mounted his horse, and by the starlight rode
Back to his forest.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.
SIR,

PRESUMING upon the universally
known liberality which keeps your
pages open to the public, I have been in-
duced to trouble you on a subject in which
most of my countrymen are, or ought to
be, interested,—our ancient national
music.

It had long been a subject of vexation
with us, that no regular system had been
promulgated, whereby the characteristic
melodies of our country might be brought
into general practice. The use of the
pipe was necessarily confined to a few
individuals, who studied it as a profession,
whose knowledge of its principles and its
history was handed from father to son, as
an hereditary birthright, whilst they ac-
quired a knowledge of the music, so pecu-
liarly its own, by the most intense study.
Thus these piobaireachd, so intimately
connected with the history of the people,
with their battles, their joys, and sorrows,
have been brought down, through a series
of years of troubles and proscriptions, to
the present day. The heart stirring ga-
thering of the men to the conflict, the
joyous

joyous salute on the day of the bridal, and the melancholy coronach of death, may be forgotten; but the mountains which bore witness to the scenes will have, ere then, passed away.

The principal obstacle to the general introduction of piobaireachd, and other pipe music, has been removed through the influence, and under the auspices, of the Highland Society of London. They offered a premium to any one who should substitute a scale for the pipe, upon the modern principle of music, for the syllabic one in use among pipers. This premium was gained, and deservedly gained, by a very ingenious fellow, M'Donald of Edinburgh, who has since given to the world a volume of music, which at once evinces his taste, and shows with what indefatigable zeal he has gone about the work.

Now, sir, my motive for troubling you thus is to suggest, that, as a competent knowledge of the bagpipe can now be so easily acquired, it is the duty of every Highlander to make that music his study which has so far contributed to raise his country in the scale of nations, and his countrymen in that of humanity.

The opinion which is abroad, that the instrument is difficult to blow, may be controverted with the fact, that a man will blow from day to day, and week to week, with the greatest ease, and without the least bad effect; and farther, harsh as its tones are, let any one, however fastidious, hear played by a good piper, "M'Intosh's Lament," or the "Piper's Warning to his Master," and dare in conscience refuse to admit the pipe's pretensions to melody.

A HIGHLANDMAN IN LONDON.

For the Monthly Magazine.

THE SOCIAL RIGHTS of MAN; being a COMPILATION from the various DECLARATIONS of RIGHTS, submitted at different PERIODS to the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY and CONVENTION of FRANCE; and recently arranged by COUNT LANJUNAIS, in his "HISTORY of CONSTITUTIONS."

NATURE made men free and equal; the distinctions necessary for social order are founded only upon general utility.

Every man is born with inalienable and imprescriptible rights; such as, the liberty of all his opinions,—the care of his honour and his life,—the right of property,—the entire disposal of his

person, of his industry, and of all his faculties,—the communication of his thoughts, by all possible means,—the pursuit of happiness, and resistance to oppression.

The end of all political associations is the preservation of the natural and imprescriptible rights of individuals. These rights are liberty, property, safety, and resistance to oppression.

The end of all society is the public good.

All men are equal in the eye of the law.

The exercise of the natural rights is limited only in such degree as ensures the enjoyment of them to the other members of society.

Man receives from nature imperious wants, with means sufficient to satisfy them.

Society can only be formed by a free agreement amongst all the associates.

Every man is the sole proprietor of his own person: he may engage his services or his time; but he cannot sell himself, the primary property being inalienable.

Every man should be free in the exercise of his personal faculties, provided he infringe not on the rights of others.

So, in like manner, no man is responsible for his thoughts or opinions; every man has the right either of speaking or of remaining silent. No method of publishing his thoughts and sentiments should be forbidden to any man; and, in particular, every man is free to write, print, or cause to be printed, whatever he thinks proper, always on the sole condition of not giving offence to the rights of others.

Every citizen is equally free to employ his hands, his industry, and his capital, as he shall think good and useful to himself. He may fabricate and produce whatever he please, and in what manner he may please; he may retain or dispose of, at his pleasure, all sorts of merchandize, and sell them either wholesale or retail. In these different occupations, no particular person, no association, has a right to restrict him, much less a right to prevent him. The law alone can mark the limits which must be given to this, as to every other, liberty; and such law must consist with the general principles of liberty.

Every man is, in like manner, able to go or to remain, to come in or to go out, and even to go out and return, into his country,

[July 1,

country, whenever and however he may think proper.

In fine, every man has it in his power to dispose of and use his property and revenue in any manner he shall please.

A man can only be subject to laws consented to by him or his real representatives, and previously promulgated and legally applied.

The principle of all sovereignty resides in the nation; and no body, no individual, can possess any authority which does not expressly emanate from it, or its authorised representatives.

Every rightful government has for its sole object the public good. This object requires that the legislative, executive, and judicial, powers, be distinct and definite, and that their organization ensure the free representation of the citizens, the responsibility of their agents, and the impartiality of their judges.

No partial combination of citizens, no individual, can arrogate to themselves the sovereignty, or exercise any authority, or perform any public function, without a formal delegation from the law.

The social guarantee cannot exist, unless the limits of the public authorities be not clearly determined by the law, and unless the responsibility of all the public officers be not ensured.

All the citizens are bound to support this guarantee, and to enforce the law, when called upon in its name.

The social guarantee consists in the concurrence of all, to ensure to each the enjoyment and the preservation of his rights: this guarantee rests upon the national sovereignty. It cannot exist, if the limits of the public offices be not clearly determined by the law, and if the responsibility of all the officers be not ensured.

A nation necessarily retains the right of revising, reforming, and changing, its constitution.

One generation cannot subject future generations to its laws.

Every citizen has an equal right, personally or by his representative, of assisting in the formation of the law, and in the nomination of its officers or agents.

All public offices are essentially temporary; they can be considered neither as distinctions nor rewards, but as duties. The offences of the judges of the people, and of their agents, ought never to remain unpunished. No individual can possess, of right, an inviolability that any other citizen does not also possess.

The public powers ought to be so constituted, that, always active, always suited to fulfil their destined purpose, they can never depart from their proper course, to the detriment of the social interest.

The laws ought to be clear, precise, and uniform, to all the citizens.

Law must be impartial, whether it reward or punish, whether it protect or destroy.

Law is the free and solemn expression of the general will; it is the same to all, whether it protect or whether it punish; it can ordain only that which is just and useful to society, and forbid only that which is hurtful.

The law is the general will, expressed by the majority, either of the citizens or of their representatives.

That which is not forbidden by the law, may not be prevented.

Nobody can be constrained to do that which the law does not ordain.

The law should only decree punishments strictly necessary, and proportionate to the offence.

The law should decree only such punishments as are strictly and evidently necessary: the punishment ought to be proportionate to the offence, and useful to society.

The law has a right to forbid actions evidently hurtful to society.

The law should only ordain punishment strictly and evidently necessary; and no man can be punished but by virtue of a law established and promulgated previously to the offence, and legally applied.

To give a retroactive power to a law is obviously unjust and criminal.

The law has for its sole object the interest of the community; it cannot therefore grant a privilege to whomsoever it pleases: established privileges ought to be abolished immediately, whatever may have been their origin.

No municipal, or other charge, can be imposed upon a citizen without his consent, or that of his representatives.

In like manner, no man ought to pay any national contribution but that which has been freely voted by the representatives of the people.

No contribution ought to be voted, or tax imposed, except for the public wants.

The subsidies ought to be freely consented to, and proportionately assessed.

Liberty consists in being able to do all

all that is not contrary to the rights of others: thus the exercise of the natural rights of every man, is limited only so far as to ensure the enjoyment of these same rights to the other members of society. This limitation can only be determined by the law.

Liberty, then, has nature for its principle, justice for its rule, and the law for its safeguard: its moral limit is contained in this maxim, "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you."

The preservation of liberty depends on submission to the law, which is the expression of the general will.

The liberty of the press, and of every other means of publishing thoughts, can neither be interdicted, suspended, nor limited.

The right of publishing a man's thoughts and opinions, whether by means of the press or in any other manner, the right of peaceably assembling, and the free exercise of trades, cannot be forbidden.

No man ought to be disturbed on account of his religious opinions.

The free communication of his thoughts and opinions is one of the most precious rights of man; every citizen, then, can speak, write, or print, freely, except that he must answer for the abuse of this liberty in cases determined by the law.

The necessity of declaring his rights supposes either the existence or the recent recollection of despotism.

Liberty and equality of rights admit no distinction of birth, no hereditary authorities.

All the citizens may pretend, and, if chosen, are admissible, to all the public places, employments, and duties. Free people know no other motives of preference in their choice than talents and virtues.

As every citizen has an equal right to defend his life, his honour, and his property, no means of defence ought to be granted to one exclusively of another.

If men are not equal in means, that is to say, in riches, in understanding, and in the various powers of body and mind, it does not follow that they are not equal in natural and civil rights.

Instruction being necessary to all, society ought to favour, as far as lies in its power, the progress of public education, and render instruction attainable by all the citizens.

Safety consists in the protection

granted by society to every citizen, for the preservation of his person, of his property, and of his rights.

Safety results from the combination of all, to ensure to every one his rights.

No man ought to be called before a court of justice, accused, arrested, or imprisoned, except in cases determined by the law, and according to the forms which it has prescribed: every act exercised otherwise towards a citizen is arbitrary and null.

Every act exercised against a man, except in the cases, and with the forms, which the law determines, is arbitrary and tyrannical; and he, against whom they would execute it, has the right to repel it by force.

Since the law is equally binding to all the citizens, it ought equally to punish the guilty.

The law ought to protect public and individual liberty, against the oppression of those in power.

Every arbitrary or illegal order is void. They who demand it, who sign it, they who convey it, who execute it, or cause it to be executed, are guilty: all ought to be punished.

The citizens against whom such orders have been issued, have a right to repel violence by violence; but every citizen called upon or seized in the name of the law, ought immediately to obey. He renders himself guilty by resistance.

Every man being presumed innocent until he has been declared guilty, if it be indispensable to arrest him, any rigor which was not necessary for the security of his person ought to be severely checked by the law.

Any treatment, which aggravates the punishment fixed by the law, is criminal.

Every citizen has a right to the most impartial, exact, and prompt justice, as well with regard to his person as to his property.

Every citizen has, moreover, a right to the common advantages which may spring from the social state.

No kind of labour, of commerce or of culture, can be forbidden to any man: he may fabricate, sell, and transport, every sort of production.

No man can be deprived of the least portion of his property without his own consent, except when the public wants, legally and plainly ascertained, require it; and on the condition of a just and reasonable indemnity.

No

No contribution ought to be demanded excepting for general utility. All the citizens, by their representatives, have a right to assist in the decree of contributions, and to observe and demand an account of the employment of them.

Every tax or contribution is for public utility: it ought to be assessed on those able to contribute, in proportion to their means.

The public succours are a sacred debt. Society owes subsistence to unfortunate citizens, either by procuring them work, or by ensuring the means of subsistence to those who are not in a condition to work: the unfortunate having submitted to the regulations of society, have a right to its protection and assistance.

The civil authority ought to be so organized, and attended by a civil and legal force, that it should never have occasion to call in the dangerous assistance of the military power, but in the last extremity of incivism.

The military power is created for, exists for, and ought only to act in, foreign political relations; so that the soldier ought never (with the above exceptions,) to be employed against the citizen. He can only be commanded against a foreign enemy.

The guarantee of the rights of men and citizens, renders necessary a public force; this force is then instituted for the advantage of all, and not for the private views or purposes of those to whom it is confided.

The number of public officers ought to be no greater than is strictly necessary: above all, it is absurd that sinecures should exist in a state.

The right of presenting petitions to those exercising public authority, cannot in any case be forbidden, suspended, or limited.

Men united in society ought to have a legal means of resisting oppression.

Oppression exists, when a law violates the natural, civil, and political, rights, which it ought to ensure.

Oppression exists, when the law is violated by the public officers, in the application of it to private benefit.

Oppression exists, when arbitrary

acts violate the rights of the citizen, contrary to the expressed law.

In every free government, the mode of resisting these different acts of oppression ought to be pointed out and regulated by the constitution.

Resistance to oppression is a consequence of the other rights of man.

Oppression of one of the members is oppression of the whole social body; and oppression of the social body is oppression of every member.

When the government violates the rights of the people, insurrection is, with the whole and every class of the nation, the most sacred and indispensable of duties.

Inasmuch as every actual service ought to have and has its salary, it follows, that pensions can be solicited from the public treasury only as a recompense, or as a charitable succour.

Pecuniary recompenses suppose either eminent or very long services rendered to the state, by men who can no longer be usefully employed, and who possess otherwise no fortune.

As to public charities, it is evident that they should be bestowed only upon persons really unable to provide for their wants; and by the word wants, must be understood the wants of nature, and not luxuries: for it never would be the intention of those able to contribute to deprive themselves sometimes of a portion even of the necessities of life, to furnish luxuries to a state-pensioner. Again, charitable relief should cease at the same time as the inability which justified it.

And as the introduction of abuses, and the right of succeeding generations, necessitates the revision of every human establishment, it is imperative on the nation to have, in certain cases, an extraordinary convocation of deputies, whose sole object should be to examine and correct, if necessary, the vices of the constitution. It is even proper to determine fixed periods when this revision shall take place, whatever be the necessity for it.

A society in which the guarantee of rights is not assured, and the separation of public authorities not determined, has no constitution.

BIOGRAPHY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

RHIGAS, *the GREEK PATRIOT.*

RHIGAS, the chief mover of the first insurrection which led the way to the revolutionary war of independence, thereby to raise the nation from its present most abject and mortifying state of oppression, was born, about the year 1753, at Velesini, a little town of Thessaly. He became a student in the best colleges of his country, and was early distinguished for a ready apprehension, with vigorous and mighty pretensions to talents, acute observation, and activity.

As neither his fortune, nor his prospects in literature, were extensive, he attached himself to commerce, endeavouring, by every studied, devoted, attention, to fill up the chasm which formed a bar to his independence.

While yet young, Rhigas repaired to Bucharest, and resided there till 1789 and 1790, devoting his time between commercial speculations and his studies.

That town then abounded with men of different nations, whose pursuits, like his own, were copious and interesting, according to the object and arts of which their studies were made. Here Rhigas acquired an intimate acquaintance with the ancient literature of Greece; the Latin, French, German, and Italian, languages, were also familiar to him; he could write with equal fluency, in Greek and French, and he had the intellectual vigour of a poet, and the susceptible disposition of a musician. He loved his country with the most ardent, the most indulgent affection, and a sense of the injuries with which it was surrounded, inspired his brave and magnanimous heart with the frank and generous resolution of exercising all the powers he possessed towards preparing for its emancipation.

It was Rhigas that first conceived, in a vast area, the bold, active, and enterprising, project, of creating a grand Secret Society, and he was not long in forming it. His mind, constantly moving in the direction of this principle, he gained over bishops, archons, rich merchants, the learned, captains by sea and land, in short, the flower of the Greek nation, with many foreigners of distinction. But how he could spread his witcheries, so as to captivate and enchant many Turks of the highest order, nothing but the unjust restraints imposed upon them by their sovereign, or

rather the delirium of mind excited by outrages frequently bursting forth, with all the fury of a convulsive volcano, will account for it.

Among other Turks driven to desperation by such conduct, was Passwan Oglon, whose valour and martial skill were long the subjects of numberless calamities to the Porte, at times filling it with terror and consternation. He entered into this association of Rhigas.

Rhigas, afterwards, proceeded to Vienna, where he met with a number of rich Greek merchants, and some learned emigrants of the same nation. From that capital, he extended his correspondence with his co-associates throughout Greece and Europe.

Nor would he withdraw himself from his alliance with literature, commencing with a Greek journal for the instruction of his countrymen. He translated the "Travels of Young Anacharsis;" he composed and published a "Treatise of Military Tactics," an "Elementary Treatise of Physics for General Readers;" he also translated into modern Greek a French work, entitled, "L'Ecole des Amans Delicats, the School of Delicate Lovers." In this translation he has correctly imitated the style of the archons of Constantinople, designated by the name of Phanariotes. This work had a very extensive circulation. He also published an excellent translation of "Marmontel's Shepherdess of the Alps." He had busily employed himself in drawing up national cantatas in the popular style; in these pieces, he had collected all the tender sentiments that attach the hearts of youth to their country, all that could elicit the sparks of zeal, and kindle the sacred flame of hostility to that domineering which composed the character of the Turks. In the sympathetic power of these, he imitated the Marseilles hymn,—"*Allons, Enfants de la Patrie;*" and they have irresistibly drawn, as by a charm, a mutual enthusiasm of passions, forming an indissoluble cement of the patriotic affections. Their first appearance had strong and decided effects on minds of sensibility, and his song of '*Heroes, have not you lived long enough on the mountains?*' is not, nor will easily be, forgotten. In perfect accordance with the public feelings, they are chanted by the youth in advancing to battle; and experience declares,

declares, that they have been of the greatest use in steeling the heart against the attacks which their injured, honest, cause, has generated.

Rhigas afterwards drew up a "Grand Chart of all Greece," in twelve divisions, wherein he noted, not only the present, but the ancient, names of all places celebrated in the Greek annals. Among other ornaments, it exhibited a great number of antique medals; and, as his songs formed a potent stimulus to martial exertions, so his Chart held out instructions to the European literati; so that, though it is defective and incorrect, his zeal and progress were applauded. The expense was defrayed by his associates.

By the all-conquering force of his genius, this brave man first roused the spirit of his countrymen, infusing the firmness of hearts of oak, preparing them for battle and new triumphs, concerting, also, the means of destruction for the base myriads their impious murdering usurpers should bring against them. The several passages here quoted prove that his claim to the credit which such discernment, such revolutionary feelings, deserve, was undoubtedly and indisputably just.

The manner of terminating his career was tragical. A false brother, seeking to mend his fortune by the sale of his honour, denounced Rhigas, and eight of his friends, to the government of Austria, as conspirators. The emperor arrested them, to be given up to the Ottoman Porte, except three that were naturalized Austrians.

This deplorable event was reported in all the European journals. The *Moniteur* thus notices it, borrowing an article from the *Semlin Rubric*.—(Date 1798.) "We have seen, on their passage through this town, the eight Greeks arrested for seditious writings, and to be delivered to the Porte. They were bound two and two, and guarded by twenty-four soldiers, with two corporals, a superior officer, and a commissary. The soul of the party was Rhigas, a rich merchant, and a native of Thessaly. His ruling passion has been the emancipation of his country. Some time before his arrest, Rhigas, from presentiment, removed from Vienna, but he was taken at Trieste. Five of the eight Greeks are to be forwarded to the Porte, the others are condemned to perpetual exile. Rhigas was powerfully supported by Mawroyeni, nephew to the famous hospodar of that name. The

former of these is now living quiet at Paris."

It appears that these Greeks were afterwards thrown into the Danube, their conductors fearing to be intercepted by Passwan Oglon. This catastrophe, which was every where deplored, took place about the middle of May, 1798. Rhigas was then about five and forty years of age. Soon after, Allthimos, Patriarch of Jerusalem, and Dean of the Greek Prelates, was ordered by Selim, the Turkish emperor, to publish a circular paternal address to all the Greeks, strongly recommending fidelity, &c. This circular was completely refuted by another, as being dictated by the Porte. In the preface, the author says:—"Though our banners do not wave high in air, yet with religion for our bulwark, and freedom our shield, we are resolved to share in the glory of Rhigas; his call has awaked and raised us from our sleepy trance, and we will never yield to blasphemers and the slaves of a merciless despot. The dawn of liberty is only retarded by our jealousy of certain European powers."

The author, afterwards, in the animated spirit of genuine enthusiasm, an overwhelming burst of the imagination, effusions vigorous, natural, and luxuriant, calls attention aside to observe angels descending from Heaven, bearing along with them immortal palms to crown these martyrs of religion and liberty. He then feelingly and pathetically contrasts his circular, which he calls "Fraternal," with that falsely called "Paternal." He gives a full and distinct delineation of every interesting circumstance attending their present desolations, sympathises with his dear country in every expression capable, by any means, of raising a high degree of interest and feeling, not to let fire or sword cool their *amor patriæ*. He then produces a passage from their most eminent Eschylus, that, for its irresistible impetuosity, and energetic sublimity, has ever been justly admired as transcendent. Any translation must suffer by comparison; but the following, which indeed is only a literal rendering, may bear some resemblance to it. "Children of Greece, go forth, emancipate your country; let all ranks and descriptions, acting on the principles of men and citizens, principles which they have so often adopted, recommended, and sanctioned, combat in the cause of their children,

children, wives, the gods of their fathers, and the tombs of their ancestors.

After his address to the Greeks in general, the author conveys further exhortations to the learned and rich, &c. to read, study, comprehend, and compare, the different statements of the two circulars, alledging that truth and justice may easily be found in the collision of false principles and delusive reasoning, with the sentiments they have habitually acquired that perpetually meet their eyes and employ their vacant hours. "I call upon you," says he, "who are at the head of the nation, archons, members of the clergy, dignified with the title of 'Most Holy,' as enlightened and vigilant pastors, as the true ministers of God, discharge your duties, more especially in rendering your people capable of thinking for themselves, communicating that knowledge of social duties which is conducted on proper principles, moral, religious, and political."

He advises the multiplication of Rhigas's original publications, &c. as, from their character, calculated, in an amazing degree, to do infinite service, urging all to endeavour to comprehend the intelligence they convey, as dislodging prejudices, and giving a right bias to the mind. As likely also to beget those exertions, and that competition, which with salutary caution may keep pace with the wide spread effects of that intempered criminal authority, which has so long been acted on as irrefragable.

The death of Rhigas gave rise to a number of opuscles, or smaller works, in modern Greek. The most remarkable bore the title of "Nomocratia, or Sacred to the Manes of the Immortal Rhigas."

ACCOUNT of MARMONTEL.

Jean François Marmontel, a lively and interesting writer in almost every branch of literature, was born at Bort, a little town of the Limousin, in 1723. He was an elegant and pathetic poet, and his works abound with just and pleasing observations on life and manners, as well as with pieces that show he was an intelligent critic. In short, his productions may be specified as among the most valuable of those which France exhibited, in an interesting series, in the course of the eighteenth century.

Marmontel's early studies were in the Colleges of the Jesuits, at Mauriac and Clermont, and he gained all their aca-

demical prizes. The chiefs of that order cherished and encouraged his exertions, and endeavoured, but unsuccessfully, to bring him within the pale of those orders under which they acted. His mind had been employed, with much advantage, in the pursuit of that knowledge, philosophical, historical, philological, &c. necessary to embellish the scenes then presented to his view. Fain would they have introduced and carried him along with them, by irrevocable vows, into those curious parts of their system with which the public, in general, are very superficially acquainted. Many snares were adroitly laid for this accomplished scholar, and he was ready to form an association with that society, but was prevented by his mother. Though entitled to every praise for moral intentions and piety, she remonstrated with him on the slavish purposes to which his genius would be directed, to become, as she called it, a mere machine,—a stranger, alas! to true independence of thinking. Her efforts were commensurate to her wishes, in which she was peculiarly fortunate; for, in consequence of her representations, and drawing such a picture as her son could not fail to be struck with, he was established in her sentiments, so desiredly and industriously inculcated.

In those stages of his youth he however considered the ecclesiastical as what ought to be his profession, and was for pursuing it, with more or less eagerness, as the means should be difficult or simplified. Hereupon he assumed what is called *Le Petit Collet*, or the costume of an Abbé, and solicited the tonsure. But when he presented himself to the Archbishop of Toulouse, Cardinal Roche Aymond, for a demissory, to receive holy orders, he found that prelate averse to join in his measures, and prejudiced against him. The cardinal treated him as one who deserved punishment for guilt, rather than any gratifying reward for virtue. He considered Marmontel as a man of gallantry, making his court to the fair sex; and of a temper and disposition, with the talents he possessed, to write idyls and songs for ladies of the *haut ton*. On the plea of eradicating such impressions from an inexperienced mind, and preventing those errors of the affections into which youth are liable to fall, the young Abbé was sent to the vilest and most hypocritical *seminaire* in the kingdom, where he had to undergo a long penance. Here, however, he pursued his theological studies in a spirited

[July 1,

rited manner, and found leisure to show that he was no tyro in the poetical and other walks of literature. He obtained, pretty regularly every year, prizes from the Academy of Floralia at Toulouse. At the last competition, he gained the three principal prizes at one time. The cardinal, who was neither severe to himself, nor regular in his manners, at the instigations of a pedant, named Goutte-longe, *promoteur* in the college, was irritated at the literary success of Marmontel, and made a crime of its tendency, as mischievous. This, with a note which he received at that time from Voltaire, cooled his religious zeal, and they operated as monitors to deter him from the path which his youthful mind had hitherto pursued.

Marmontel had sent his first essays to Voltaire, who received that offspring of his stripling meditations with high gratification. Voltaire felt a generous respect for young men of ingenuity and fancy; and, in return, sent the author an edition of his own works, corrected with his own hand. Marmontel could not deny himself the pleasure of showing this rich treat about the town and colleges; and here commenced his acquaintance with that illustrious brother of his own vocation, which lasted thirty-five years, and was only interrupted by death.

Voltaire had often invited him to Paris, and, towards the latter end of 1745, sent him a letter, purporting that M. Orri, comptroller-general of the finances, had undertaken to provide for him. He repaired to Paris, and, visiting Voltaire, found that his intended patron had been dismissed from his office a few days before. "But (said Voltaire to his protégée,) you shall be welcome to my house and purse." This was declined, with modesty and sensibility; and the young man felt it necessary to plan a farther scene of employment, but ever directed by Voltaire.

Marmontel had lost his father, who left a numerous family in narrow circumstances, and his mother was languishing under a complaint, the effects of which were soon after fatal. The mind of Marmontel had acquired right tendencies, and his conduct accorded with his sentiments. He had given a most striking instance of his sensibility when he promised his mother, to share his stock of that good provision which then appeared in view, with the whole of her family. To this disinterested

engagement he adhered with admirable and uncommon fidelity. His behaviour to them afforded striking traits of a paternal friendship and pious devotedness, which marked the most ardent, the most permanent, attachment. This noble and generous sacrifice often cost him dear; he had still to bear up under the injuries of fortune. He lived retired, in an humble dwelling, his only society being a few young writers, who, like himself, gifted with learning, taste, and knowledge, were content to collect the flowers of literature, though often wandering in paths strewed with thorns.

His first enterprise, with only one coadjutor, was a literary journal; but, as no quarrels were carried on in it, no temporary triumphs over the disgraces of others, no inveterate caballing to degrade and harass the good journals and other works of the day, though the writing was agreeable, the success did not exceed mediocrity. The two prizes of poetry, which he received from the French Academy, raised him, however, in public estimation, and contributed to the means of his subsistence.

Voltaire, with a sort of refined pleasantry and neatness, contrived to administer in person a portion of that compassionate charity which seemed best suited to the temper of the afflicted man. Marmontel had a well-known weakness in his character, that of being uniformly and invariably too independent. Voltaire, in an excursion to Fontainebleau, took with him the last of his friend's poems that had been crowned, and distributed copies of it among the courtiers. They let him set the value of their benefits to the author; and Voltaire, on his return, filled the poet's hat with crowns. In vain did the latter represent, that his little piece was greatly overrated; the marked distinction of those from whom the boon was received, was exhibited in colours so strong, that there was no refusing; the new and cheering impression suddenly effacing such as were less correct.

The lively imagination of Voltaire then presented to his friend's view an object most likely to captivate his attention,—writing for the stage. No means, at that time, by those who possessed wit and ingenuity, were more likely to procure gratifications of sufficient importance to satisfy a well-stored and cultivated mind. This advice was followed, and in 1748 appeared the tragedy of "Dionysius the Tyrant," at La Comedie Françoise. This piece at first had great success,

success, and gave the author such consequence in the eyes of the multitude, that he was called for to appear on the theatre; and the same demand was urged on the three following representations. The first piece for which such a demand had been made was "*Me-
rope*," and "*Dionysius*" was the second. Such an acquaintance with ancient history, and the information communicated relative to the state of its subjects, in a *Limousin* of twenty-four, was entitled to consideration. Crebillon was dead, Voltaire was getting old, and this *coup d'essai* of a provincial frequently drew on him exclamations of "There goes one dropped from the clouds."

"*Aristomene*," another tragedy, produced in 1749, had a run of success nearly as general and prevalent. For this he was indebted to some beautiful verses, and to that correct knowledge of dramatic feelings, which enabled *Mademoiselle Clairon*, in every part which she personated, and through each successive scene, to represent with propriety the various beauties of an author.

Marmontel had now surmounted his difficulties, as Voltaire had predicted. He had not only acquired celebrity, the admiration and applause of the judicious; but, by property, was in such a situation of life, as not to sigh in vain for the comforts of polished society. The rich financier, *La Popinière*, sent for and entertained him at his country-house. He had elicited plaudits of admiration from the ladies,—one test of excellence and meed of genius; and claimed considerable attention, when a party, in their coteries. *Madame de Pompadour* wished to see him, and he read "the *Death of Sesostris*" to her. This dramatic piece appeared interesting, though the representation on the stage did not succeed. To console the author, she procured for him the place of secretary *des Batimens du Roi*, and he was attached also to the service of *M. de Marigny*, brother to the favourite. Some time after, he obtained the rank and privilege of *Le Mercure*, which in two years brought him in 40,000 francs.

It is, however, easy to conceive, that adventures might occur wherein he would experience malignity. A parody on a scene of "*Cinna*," replete with satirical humour, was parading the fashionable circles; in this, a great lord of the court, the *Duc d'Aumont*, first gentleman of the chamber, was aimed at. Among ladies and gentlemen it raised curiosity, and a general laugh. Mar-

montel was acquainted with its author, and, happening to recite some verses of it among his friends, it was generally understood that he had composed it. On the bare suspicion of this, he was sent to the Bastille, where, however, he was respectfully treated, and his detention was only for eleven days. To gratify the resentment of the *Duc d'Aumont*, the *Mercure* was taken from him. The *Duc de Choiseul* offered to restore it, on disclosing the name of the author; but a strong and lively sense of honour entered into the spirit of his character, and in two verses of "*Nicomede*" he avowed it, as being totally incapable of meanness:—

"Le maitre qui prit soin de former ma
jennesse,
Ne m'a jamais appris à faire une bassesse."

Cury, intendant *des Menus*, was author of the parody; but this was not divulged till after his death.

Marmontel now looked up to other resources, to repair this defalcation of his fortune; and, in the honest pursuit of his profession, brought forth his *Moral Tales* and *Comic Operas*, which had the success and credit due to his abilities. *Gretry* had arrived in France; and, with the requisites of their united talents, the public might well hope for excellence. The dialogue, the music, and the ariettes, justly applauded by the critics, were universally counted, not only at Paris, but on the French stage everywhere.

His "*Belisarius*" had been recently published; and the characters drawn in it exhibited a universal knowledge of history, with the particular differences of national manners, as varied in the pages of the ancient masters, his great originals.—The information contained in it has always formed a considerable addition to the numerous laurels which adorned his brows, achieved in other species of literature.

The correspondence of a man possessed of all these qualifications was now sought, as necessary to be acquired, by all who aspired to the celebrity of mental perfections. Letters came to the author, from all parts of Europe, full of eulogiums on his work. Princes, such as had employed themselves in reading, dignified their stations by placing a just value on its interior embellishments. *Catharine*, empress of Russia, had it translated into the Russian language, and dedicated it to an archbishop of her country. The Empress *Maria Theresa* ordered it to be printed
and

and circulated in her states. But the pedants of the Sorbonne, devoted to bigotry and the ardent passions of intolerance, denounced Belisarius in terms of reproach, censuring and declaring it heretical, deistical, impious, and inimical to the throne and altar. The author appealed to the Scriptures, and to the authority of Lactantius, Tertullian, &c. but the doctors insisted on his expunging the twelfth chapter, which treated of toleration. Marmontel had happily lighted on times wherein ecclesiastical power was no longer absolute; and the hand lifted up, with the intention of striking him by the force of public opinion, was withheld from him. He never would submit to this ultimatum, and his book was only the more in request; 40,000 copies having been sold soon after. The court took no part in the dispute,—the tribunals winked at it,—and the author's friends, Voltaire, Turgot, d'Alembert, and others, in a strong and imperious voice, remonstrated and animadverted on the angry censure pronounced by those academical superiors. They extracted amusement enough from it to form a rich subject for ridicule. Somewhat later, the Sorbonne would retract their *Indiculus*; the epithet *ridiculus* had been added to it, and the ringleaders, who looked on the whole scene as diversion, grafted another source of gratification, on the happy junction of adjective and substantive, as words in the construction of due concordance.

After this, Marmontel published his "Incas, or the Destruction of the Empire of Peru," an historical romance, which went through several editions. Herein the talents of this writer were most energetically exerted to put some check on the infuriate passions of intolerance, considering with abhorrence, and bringing into contempt, the mischievous notions that had disgraced society, in its former depraved state. Here was no interference by the Sorbonne.

It was late ere Marmontel was admitted into the French Academy. Unlawful means were practised by some powerful men, who preferred abject adulation and flattery to merited praise, to procure his exclusion. At the age of forty he received with complacency the entrance which was offered to him. On the death of d'Alembert, he became perpetual secretary.

Every thing now relative to the administration of his fortune was so arranged

and superintended, that, in a comparative sense, he might pass for supremely happy. He led a life of tranquillity, in the bosom of his young family. In his Memoirs he tells us, that his heart was calm, and his time was varied by studies, compositions of different kinds, generally well received by the public, and in a society of well-informed persons and able characters, ever cherishing his friendship with solicitude,—ever performing the tenderest duties of affection. He had married, at the age of fifty-four, a young and accomplished Lyonesse; by whom he had four children, and lived in a beautiful country-seat near Paris.

In this world, great good is often attended with evils; and the revolution,—like a torrent, which first desolates, and then fertilizes,—had almost reduced this worthy man to beggary. The French Academy was suppressed; he lost his places and appointments; and the fortune he had acquired was nearly wasted by the payments in assignats. From a superabundance of all the necessities and conveniences of life, in consequence of these sacrifices he left Paris, and retiring, first to Evreux, settled in a country cottage, with a garden of about two acres, which he purchased, at Gaillon, a little hamlet near Abbeville. He was averse to that large portion of power which the democrats exercised over the other orders, and to their irregularities, which, separately considered, were not perhaps material, but, when combined, formed a powerful opposition to the empire of reason.

In April 1797 he repaired to Evreux, at the time of elections, for supplying a vacant one-third of the National Assembly. Here he was chosen a member of the Council of Ancients, by the unanimous suffrages of the electors of the department of Eure, and sat for some time in it. In the new order of things, he objected to many institutions, as untempered by the powers of sensibility, and introductory to habits and expressions of continual indecorum, without regard to manner, time, or place. He escaped, however, that sentence of deportation wherein most of his friends were involved; but, the elections of the department of Eure having been declared null, he retired to his hamlet, where he died, of an apoplectic fit, on the last day of the eighteenth century.

The number of his works was prodigious; besides furnishing several literary articles to the French Encyclopedia, a multitude

multitude of his little poems appeared in the Almanach of the Muses, and journals of the time. In 1775 he composed a piece for the Grand Opera, on occasion of the marriage of Louis XVI. the music by Gretry. His posthumous works, published by his children, include Treatises on Logic, Grammar, Ethics, and the "Memoirs of a Father," &c. This last forms a summary of the author's life, exhibiting the various turns of his fortune, and representing many other characters, free from those illiberal and unjust aspersions which too frequently sanction contumely. Nor does he lavish impudent flattery; but gene-

rally, in a way that prepossesses in his favour, devoid of affectation, depicts and fairly appreciates the principal events of his age. These were connected with names well known and celebrated, and, with the sure marks of truth, he characterises the conduct of very able men, with whom he was perfectly well acquainted. Great, indeed, must have been the labour, intense the application, invincible the ardor, displayed by this author. In the list of his works, only a few of which are here enumerated, we find Lucan's Pharsalia, translated into French verse, and published in 1766 and 1772.

STEPHENSIANA,

NO. XXIX.

COFFEE.

THE Arabs never adulterate their coffee with sugar and milk (no sugar colonies!)—The Chinese drink their tea pure,—being a simple decoction with boiling water.—Cream and sweetening are European adulterations.

SIR FRANCIS BULLER,

while pupil to Mr. Coulthard, uncle to the Graham of Lincoln's Inn, having bought a fiddle, was addressed as follows by the special pleader just alluded to:—"I would advise you, young man, to part with your *kit*, for music is so enticing, that, if you take to it, you will never endeavour to comprehend Coke upon Littleton." Mr. Buller took the hint; and became a judge!

QUEEN ANNE.

In Sir John Dalrymple's "Memoirs of Great Britain," page 424, is this curious note relating to Anne, one of King James's unnatural daughters; I call her so from her foolish letters, written in 1687-8, to her sister in Holland:—"An anecdote (says Cole), though not strictly suited to the dignity of history, may perhaps be pardoned, which marks the state of the exiled court. James was one day complaining to his courtiers of his eldest daughter, but speaking with tenderness of the Princess Anne; Capt. Lloyd, of the Navy, who liked not the last part of the conversation, quitted the room, but, turning back his head as he shut the door, muttered aloud, 'Both b—s, by God.'"

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

I take the following to be a correct statement of the modifications which

characterise the Austrian government. In the hereditary states, German and Italian, the power approaches to absolute, notwithstanding the existence of the states; in Hungary and Transylvania, the emperor divides the right of legislation, and of imposing taxes, with the states, which consist, generally throughout all the provinces, of the noblesse, the higher clergy, and the privileged towns; but in the Tyrol, the peasants form the fourth class of the states. In Hungary, the power of the prince is most limited, but the executive is wholly in his hands, and he has the *jus supremæ inspectionis in literariis*.

COLONIES.

The foreign acquisitions of a country are generally unfavourable to freedom: the free constitution of Spain was subverted by the introduction of the riches of America, the revenue from which rendered her kings independent of the Cortes. It was not the defeat of Padilla, it was the gold of Montezuma, that ruined the liberties of Spain. It was the success of Cortez, Almagro, and Pizarro, in the new world, that subverted the rights of the old; and the hands, died with the blood, and sullied with the spoils of the unhappy Indians, forged the domestic fetters for the hands of their countrymen.

STRATFORD AND SHAKSPEARE.

The approach to Oxford is marked by multiplied evidences of taste and regard to genius and learning; Stratford has none, but it was the birth-place of Shakspeare, to whom silence, solemnity, and an extasy, such as may be conceived and felt, but which cannot be

[July 1,

be described, is the fittest eulogy; it was the place of his nativity, and where he passed his boyish days, and to which, after he had exhibited to the world its "form and pressure," he retired to repose, not to die,—for he will live for ever,—whirling mankind through the depths of night, where storms and tempests, and witches, beset the way, to the inmost recesses of the dark abode of demons and of satyrs; bringing them back unhurt; hurrying them with the rapidity of lightning through the regions of fancy to the abode of fairies, where all is fantastic and wild; placing them on the apex of light, from whence they can scan the wonders of the universe, and behold all the beauties of nature; reconducting them to the level of common life, imbued with lessons of practical wisdom; loading them with innumerable favours, calculated alike to please, delight, and console them, in every stage of life, from the cradle to the grave. Such is Shakspeare, and, independent of the inestimable mental legacy which he has left to posterity, he has left also a political legacy of greater value than has ever been bequeathed to society by any individual; the productions of his genius have excited annotators, commentators, and illustrators, which will continue to excite other annotators, commentators, and illustrators, calling forth the physical as well as the mental energies of man, creating renewed demands for labour, and producing great beneficial influence in the great system of political science to the end of time.

Yet notwithstanding these inestimable benefits conferred upon the world, and his country in particular, in which fortunes and honours have been derived from them, his descendants of the present day are languishing in poverty, and the country of his birth is without one single memorial of regard to his memory worth a moment's attention.

It is true, Shakspeare requires no physical memorial; for, however regardless his countrymen may be of him, his genius is too universally diffused, now to be influenced by their disregard. As long as man retains the power of perception, and the power of articulation, his name will be revered, and his praises sung. This, however, is no justification to his countrymen: warriors, statesmen, and others, in later times, have been munificently and lavishly rewarded for exploits which, without detracting in the least from their merits, must always

be deemed partial, and to a certain extent equivocal: the contrast, to say nothing of ingratitude, bespeaks a destitution of knowledge in the great system of political science,—not less a matter of surprise than regret: the reproach should be removed. The nobility, gentry, and grand jury of the county of Warwick, as having a sort of especial claim to the inheritance of his birthright, should set the example. The country at large are implicated in the question, and, whatever means may be required, all should contribute for the purpose of erecting such a memorial of regard on the spot where he first drew breath, and which received his mortal remains; that when, in the lapse of time, some wandering pedant, or aspirant for fame of some distant land, like another Chateaubriand on the banks of the Illysus, shall come to invoke his spirit for a single ray of its genius,—that when, by that gradual and imperceptible change which the universal law of nature progressively occasions, all existing memorials of the spot shall have disappeared,—there may be some memorial, like the pyramids of Egypt, to withstand the ordinary dilapidations of time to denote the same; whereby the laudable aspirant may not invoke in vain, and execrate Englishmen for their indifference and ingratitude.

SALT.

This was formerly brought to greater perfection in the Netherlands than with us. Our Henry VI. having been informed that a new method of making salt had been invented in the Low Countries, we learn from Rymer, (*Fœdera*, vol. x. page 761,) that he invited John de Sheidame, a native of Zealand, with thirty other persons, to come into England, to instruct his subjects in this art.

DUELS

were more deadly formerly than now. The Duke of Beaufort and his brother-in-law, the Duke de Nemours, having quarrelled during the reign of Louis XIV. a duel, with four seconds on each side, was the consequence. The Duke de Nemours was killed upon this occasion by the Duke of Beaufort; and the Marquis de Villiers, surnamed *Orondates*, who seconded the Duke de Nemours, killed his antagonist Hericourt, whom he had never seen before.

THE ACTONS OF NAPLES.

General Acton was descended from the equestrian family of the same name, seated at Aldenham, in Shropshire, and not less famous for their gigantic stature than

than for their loyalty to the abdicated house of Stuart. They, however, did not disdain to enter into trade, or form connexions with the children of citizens, for one of them appears to have been a goldsmith in Leadenhall street, and intermarried with the Gibbons, then also engaged in commerce.

"The successful industry of my grandfather (says the historian,) raised him above the level of his immediate ancestors. He appears to have launched into various and extensive dealings: even his opinions were subordinate to his interest; and I find him in Flanders clothing King William's troops, while he would have contracted with more pleasure, though not perhaps at a cheaper rate, for the service of King James. During his residence abroad, his concerns at home were managed by his mother Hester, an active and notable woman. Her second husband was a widower, of the name of Acton: they united the children of their first nuptials. After his marriage with the daughter of Richard Acton, goldsmith, in Leadenhall-street, he gave his own sister to Sir Whitmore Acton, of Aldenham; and I am thus connected, by a triple alliance, with that ancient and loyal family of Shropshire baronets. It consisted about that time of seven brothers, all of gigantic stature; one of whom, a pigmy of six feet two inches, confessed himself the last and least of the seven, adding, in the true spirit of party, that such men were not born since the Revolution."

"My father, (says the historian, in the account of his own life, vol. i. p. 16,) resided sometime in Paris to acquire the fashionable exercises; and, as his temper was warm and social, he indulged in those pleasures for which the strictness of his former education had given him a keener relish. He afterwards visited several provinces of France; but his excursions were neither long nor remote, and the slender knowledge he had gained of the French language was gradually obliterated. His passage through Besançon is marked by a singular consequence in the chain of human events. In a dangerous illness, Mr. Gibbon was attended, at his own request, by one of his kinsmen of the name of Acton, the younger brother of a younger brother, who had applied himself to the study of physic. During the slow recovery of his patient, the physician himself was attacked by the malady of love; he married his mistress, renounced his country and religion, settled at Besançon, and became the father of three sons; the eldest of whom, General Acton, is conspicuous in Europe, as the principal minister of the King of the Two Sicilies. By an uncle, whom another stroke of good for-

tune had transplanted to Leghorn, he was educated in the naval service of the emperor; and his valour and conduct in the command of the Tuscan frigates protected the retreat of the Spaniards from Algiers."

Lord Nelson appears to have changed his opinion of this baronet towards the latter end of his residence in Sicily, as may be seen from the following extract of a letter to a friend:—"You will have heard, that Mr. Arthur Paget is daily expected to replace, for the present, Sir William. Comte Pouskin is also superseded by Italinskoy; in short, great changes are going on, and none that I can see for the better. I have not yet seen General Acton; but I am led to believe, that the king's not returning to Naples *has* been principally owing to the general. At present, perhaps, he has so much frightened him, that the act appears his own. *We of the Nile* are not equal to Lord Keith, in his estimation, and ought to think it an honour to serve under such a *clever man*."

At the conclusion of the letter his lordship adds, "Acton has, I am almost convinced, played us false."

GASCON'S DINNER FOR A WEEK.

Are you Frenchman enough to know how a Gascon sustains his family for a week:—

Dimanche, une esclanche;

Lundi, froide et salade;

Mardi, j'aime la grillade;

Mercredi, bachee;

Jeudi, bon pour la capillotade;

Vendredi, point de gras;

Samedi, qu'on me casse les os, et les chiens creveront des restes de mon monton.

WASHINGTON TO THE MARQUIS DE CHATELLUX.

"If all states shall, at length, adopt a constitution like ours,—and, in my opinion, this will be eventually the case,—America will become glorious and honourable, as she eminently deserves to be, in the remembrance of other countries. This presage the friends of freedom will hail with delight; and, as they must think our reformation worth contending for, principles in conformity with our views will gradually be formed concerning governments. The future philosopher and virtuous patriot will be irresistibly impelled to consider our preceding experiment as only a pledge of what may be expected, in the next and succeeding generations."

CARDINAL DUBOIS,

"though he loved women, yet he formed no connection with them; although he tippled, yet he never got drunk; and

and although he gamed, yet he never lost his money." Attributed by some to Louis XIV.

W. HUTTON, F.A.S.

Mr. Hutton, instead of vainly boasting of, or studiously concealing, his birth, took every opportunity to recount his humble, but honest, descent. "The town of North Allerton, two hundred years ago, (he observes,) was the residence of my family. My grandfather's grandfather was a native, and enjoyed

the capital honour of furnishing the place with hats."

Alluding to another of his progenitors, he expresses himself as follows:—"My grandfather's father fought at the battle of Marston-Moor, in the capacity of a private trooper, under the Earl of Manchester, in the service of the Parliament. His basket-hilted sword descended to his heirs, till the dreadful riots in Birmingham in 1791, when I was wronged of that, and 10,000*l.* worth of other property."

ORIGINAL POETRY.

LINES

WRITTEN AFTER A BALL.

I SAW his pale lip and his dark-beaming eye,
And I heard from his bosom escape the low sigh;
On me beam'd that eye in a frown of disdain,
And I felt in my bosom the source of his pain.

Ah, cruel! believ'st thou the tales of my foe,
At the moment I saw there was truth in thy woe;

The tears I have shed, and the sighs I have heav'd,

To atone for a crime, would in heaven be receiv'd.

No crime stains my name, yet I hear thee reprove;

Ah! know, of my errors, the greatest is love;

That error in heaven for itself will atone,
For love in that country is lawful alone.

London.

ELIZA.

THE NIGHTINGALE;

Translated from the Danish.

In midnight's calm hour the Nightingale sings

Of freedom, of love and delight;
Come haste to the grove, where melody rings,—

'Tis Philomel's notes that invite.
A fowler attentively follows her there,
Resolv'd for his victim to spread out a snare:

Think, girls, of the Nightingale's fate,
and beware.

In ambush his nets he carefully brings,
Glad innocence feels no alarm;
Unguarded her flight,—'midst danger she wings,—

And falls into sorrowful harm.
Alas! she is silent, and full of despair,
He glides away quick with his treasure so rare:

Think, girls, of the Nightingale's fate, and beware.

A beautiful cage adorns his fair prize,
In hope that for him she will sing;
But Freedom, that wafted her notes to the skies,

Bore Gladness away on its wing.
Thus you, Philomela, resemble the fair,
And we, we delight in the love that we share:

Oh think of the Nightingale's fate, and beware.

LINES

BEGUN IN THE ARCHIPELAGO.

THE Grecian isles around me rise
O'er the dark purple wave luxuriant,
Like stones from heaven in your dire anger hurl'd,

The ruins of a world;
Or rather scatter'd softly o'er the deep,
Calm as an infant's sleep,
And beaming light, antiquity's vast store,
Comes rushing back; I live past ages o'er,
Up to my grandsire Capys,—father he
Of Italy's proud house, and even me,
Like mine own sire, a captain on this sea.
Oh when shall come the day,
Thou guardian genius of the lay,

Lord Byron, tell
When our gazelle
Shall roam Judea free?
Oh every Greek will bare his sword
Against our Trojan house; our pilgrim shells,*
Drawn from those holy wells,
Should refuge me.

Here sign'd a star my doom,—shafting, it fled

From heaven, and pierc'd my head;
I saw it,—scream'd,—and fell;
Let others tell,
How the wing'd arrow sped.

But, by all holy things, the vest I wear
I sacred deem,—that holy ray that night,—

That

* Coat of arms.

That guardian angel's care,—
 Those jewels bright,—
 The open'd gate of heav'n,—
 To think of is delight.
 When high I trod my ark,—
 An ark to me,
 And temple, on the sea.
 Proud as Minerva trod,
 So spake I with my God;
 And all-attesting heaven,
 That cannot be deceiv'd,
 Did mark if I believ'd.

ELIZA CAPPE.

SONNET

TO THOMAS MOORE, ESQ.

WHEN first thy young mind, crown'd with
 flowers, appear'd,
 I did salute thee scion of those men,
 On whom the Muse bestows,—ah! "blest
 reward,"—

That deathless meed of heaven, the
 bard's bright pen;
 Since then thy lyre divine has oft been
 heard,
 Breathing its master melodies anew.
 O Moore! harmonious Moore,—thou
 sweetest bird
 From bright Apollo's hand which ever
 flew,
 Hail! silver-tongued Persuasion's sove-
 reign lord,
 Interpreter of Cupid's witchery!
 For those choice strains that lyre does still
 afford,
 For each pure draught of fresh'ning
 luxury,
 The Muse declares,—oh sweet, unbought
 regard!—
 When she goes back to Heaven she will
 take thee. ENORT.

NEW PATENTS AND MECHANICAL INVENTIONS.

To MR. GEORGE HAWKES, of *Lucas-
 place, Commercial-road, for Improve-
 ments in Making Anchors.*—Nov.
 1, 1823.

TO prevent the difficulty and danger
 attending welding the shank and
 the flukes of the anchor, and the hazard
 of burning them a little distance from
 the part so welded, and where anchors
 most frequently break, it is proposed to
 make half the shank and all the fluke in
 one piece; and, if the bars of iron should
 not be manufactured in lengths sufficient
 for large anchors, those bars can be
 welded, and the welds separated from
 each other in making up the bars in suf-
 ficient numbers to make the fluke and
 half the shank. This being done, leav-
 ing iron sufficiently large to make the
 crown, it is turned with the greatest
 possible ease to the form of half the an-
 chor. This process does not require the
 heat approaching to burning, and will
 give the anchor such a trial as, in all
 probability, it will never receive after;
 and the difficulty in making those
 pieces is no more than making iron
 knees, only that the iron must be sag-
 goted, which will ensure its strength,
 and will allow of an eye being opened in
 each half of the shank to admit the
 wood-stock passing through the anchor.
 Two pieces being made this way, they
 are brought together and reconciled to
 the size, and to suit each other: leaving
 iron out at the crown to admit the oppo-
 site ring of the palm, to clinch over each
 other, and bolt on to the fluke: thus
 the palm gives collateral support to each
 half of the anchor; and a sufficient num-
 ber of hoops are welded on the shank of
 the anchor, and driven down each way
 till it is sufficiently strong: this allows
 the stock to be made much smaller;
 and, as the cutting one-third out to let it
 over the anchor is saved, it will be much
 stronger, and will only require a thin
 plate of iron with a shoulder screwed on
 each half of the stock in wake of the an-
 chor (which will prevent the anchor
 cutting the wood); the shoulder is
 placed contrariwise on the half stocks;
 when hooped with one hoop and a tog-
 gle through at each end, the stock can
 only turn round, and cannot possibly
 get out while the hoops remain at the
 ends; the stock will thus be less liable
 to break than by the old method of
 hooping and bolting it over the anchor,
 and will prevent the cutting away the
 strongest part of the wood to make the
 stock square. This method will make
 it unnecessary to take spare anchors with
 the stocks, which take up so much room,
 besides adding so much weight to the
 fore extreme of the ship, which is the
 more detrimental as the ship becomes in
 the greatest danger: those pieces can
 be prepared to be put together in two
 parts with an iron stock with hoops
 prepared, and will only require warm-
 ing and driving down, in much less time
 than is required to stock the old anchor.
 And, by putting three or four of these
 pieces together, they will make the
 most effective anchor without a stock;
 and the chain can be passed through the
 shank if required, or make it fast to the
 shank.

Mr. Hawkes rests all his hopes on the
 3 Y importance

importance of bending iron in preference to welding, which cannot be performed without the greatest hazard of burning; and, however ingenious the late contrivances may be, the welding difficulty has never been attempted to be dispensed with. There have been all manner of welding scarfs proposed; but on considering that the thin part of those scarfs (whatever shape they may be) is equally subject to the same heat as the thick part, consequently must be destroyed provided the thick part is sufficiently hot to weld,—and as to the clinching the shank of the anchor through, and on the crown of the flukes, the immense wring or strain anchors are liable to sideways, must make this very dangerous,—the bending two pieces of iron and securely uniting them, must be considered stronger than one piece of the same size, even if welded securely, and not burnt. And to do away this great danger, that has been so destructive to the lives and property of all nations, is the object Mr. H. hopes to obtain; and, though the price should exceed from five to ten per cent. other anchors which are made with all those hazards attached to them, independently of their being made without faggoting the iron, which is frequently done, time will prove that anchors made on the principle proposed will be found much superior to the present mode of making them.

To ANDREW TIMBRELL, of the Old South Sea House, London, merchant; for an Improvement of the Rudder and Steerage of a Ship or Vessel.—Dec. 22, 1820.

This invention consists in a flap or shutter applied to each side of the stern-post, or other after-part of a vessel, in such manner as to fall over against the rudder, and cover the spaces between the fore-part of the rudder and the after-part of the stern-post (occasioned by the pentles and gudgeons on which the rudder is hung), for the purpose of preventing the action of the water against the fore-part of the rudder when the vessel is moving forward. The bolt, pentles, braces, flaps, or shutters, are made of copper; but any other suitable material or materials may be used in the manufactory of this invention; and in lieu of bolts, pentles, and braces, the flaps or shutters may be attached to the stern-post by round hinges, through which a bolt or rod, of any suitable material, may pass and act in a socket.

[July 1,

To JAMES HARVIE, Engineer, late of Berbice, now of Glasgow; for Improvements in the Construction of Machines, commonly called Ginning Machines, and which are employed in separating Cotton-wool from the Seeds. Communicated to him by certain Persons residing Abroad.—Aug. 18, 1820.

These improvements consist in the application of shifting brushes to the back of the rollers usually employed in ginning machines; and by means of which brushes the cotton, on passing through the rollers, in the operation of separating it from the seed, is prevented from being carried round the rollers, whereby it has hitherto been subjected to great injury in its colour and fabric. And these brushes are to be constructed and affixed to the ginning machine, as follows:—Prepare a piece of black birch wood, or other hard wood, and let its edge or thickness be one-half of an inch, and its breadth two inches and one-quarter of an inch; and let it be of such a length as to fit into the space between the pinchers, whereby the rollers of the ginning machine, to which it is to be applied, are held together. Closely fill the edge of the wood with bristles, after the manner in which brushes are usually manufactured; at the distance of one-fourth of the length of the brush make an oblong mortice, seven-eighths of an inch in length, and one-fourth of an inch in breadth; in each end of the brush sink a brass escutcheon, one-sixteenth of an inch below the surface of the mortices, by passing through the escutcheon and mortice round-headed screw-nails, having flat shoulders. Fix the brush to the gin, so as the bristles may come in suitable contact with the rollers; and, when necessary, from the bristles being reduced in length, through continued friction, shift the brushes by unscrewing and screwing the nails before described, so as the bristles may be continued at all times in suitable contact with the rollers.

LIST OF PATENTS FOR NEW INVENTIONS.

Abraham Henry Chambers, of New Bond-street, Middlesex, esq.; for improvements in preparing and paving horse and carriage ways.—Feb. 28, 1824.

Richard Evans, of Bread-street, Cheapside, London, wholesale coffee-dealer; for a method or process of roasting or preparing coffee, and other vegetable substances, with improvements in the machinery employed, such process and machinery being likewise applicable to the drying, distillation, and decomposition, of other

other mineral, vegetable, and animal, substances, together with a method of examining and regulating the process whilst such substances are exposed to the operations before mentioned.—Feb. 28.

John Gunby, of New Kent-road, Surrey, sword and gun-manufacturer; for a process by which a certain material is prepared and rendered a suitable substitute for leather.—Feb. 28.

John Christie, of Mark-lane, London, merchant, and Thomas Harper, of Tamworth, Stafford, merchant, for their improved method of combining and applying certain kinds of fuel.—Feb. 28.

William Yetts, of Great Yarmouth, Norfolk, merchant and ship-owner; for certain apparatus to be applied to a windlass.—Feb. 28.

James Wright Richards, of Caroline-street, Birmingham, Warwickshire, metallic hot-house maker; for an improved metallic frame, and lap, applicable to all hot-houses, green-houses, horticultural frames and glasses, sky-lights, and other inclined lights and glasses.—Feb. 28.

William Greaves, of Sheffield, York-

shire, merchant; for certain improvements on, or additions to, harness, principally applicable to carriages drawn by one horse.—Feb. 28.

William James, of Westminster, land agent and engineer; for certain improvements in the construction of rails and tram-roads or ways, which rail or tram-ways, or roads, are applicable to other useful purposes.—Feb. 28.

Maurice de Jongh, of Warrington, Lancashire, cotton-spinner; for a mode of constructing and placing a coke-oven under or contiguous to steam or other boilers, so as to make the heat arising from making coke, or other intense combustion in the said oven, subservient to the use of the boiler, instead of fuel used in the common way, and to exclude such heat from the boiler, when required, without detriment to the operations of the oven.—Feb. 28.

* * * Copies of the specifications, or further notices of any of these inventions, will be inserted free of expense, on being transmitted to the Editor.

PROCEEDINGS OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY for the IMPROVEMENT of PRISON DISCIPLINE, and for the REFORMATION of JUVENILE OFFENDERS.

IT is now (says the Report just distributed,) fifty years since the immortal Howard commenced that illustrious career, which has conferred on his country such important blessings, and justly ranked him among the greatest benefactors of mankind. Those who are unacquainted with the writings of this extraordinary man, can form but an imperfect conception of the state of the prisons of this country at that period. Dungeons, dark, filthy, damp, and unventilated—chains and fetters of oppressive weight—food, unwholesome and insufficient—were the prominent characteristics of prison-treatment.

A fatal disorder, known by the name of the gaol-distemper, had at different periods of our history made frequent and dreadful ravages. About the middle of the sixteenth century, an assize was held at Oxford, which was afterwards denominated, from its consequences, "The Black Assize;" when, the disease being introduced into court, all who were present, consisting of the judge, the sheriff, and about 300 persons, died within forty hours; and Lord Bacon, in allusion to this event, observes, "that the most pernicious infection, next to the plague, is the smell of

a gaol where the prisoners have been long and closely kept; whereof we have had, in our time, experience twice or thrice, when both the judge that sat upon the bench, and a number who attended the business, or were present, sickened upon it and died." Frequent occurrences of a like awful nature might be related; and even so lately as in the middle of the last century, the gaol-fever was introduced into the court at the Old Bailey, when the judges presiding, and a considerable number present, fell victims to this dreadful malady.

The preamble of the new Prison Act declares that it is expedient that such measures should be adopted, and such arrangements made in prison discipline, as shall not only provide for the safe custody, but shall also tend more effectually to preserve the health and improve the morals, of the prisoners, and shall insure the proper measure of punishment to convicted offenders: and that due classification, inspection, regular labour and employment, and religious and moral instruction, are essential to the discipline of a prison, and the reformation of offenders.

It is not necessary that the Committee should give, on the present occasion, the substance of the various clauses of this Act. It will, however, be interesting to the reader to learn, that the following are

are among other important regulations which it contains:—

Due provision is to be made in every prison for the enforcement of hard labour in the cases of such prisoners as may be sentenced thereto, and for the employment of other prisoners.

The male and female prisoners will be confined in separate buildings, or parts of the prison, so as to prevent them from seeing, conversing, or holding any intercourse, with each other; and the prisoners of each sex are to be divided into distinct classes; care being taken that the prisoners of the following classes do not intermix with each other:—

In Gaols;—1st. debtors, and persons confined for contempt of court on civil process; 2d. prisoners convicted of felony; 3d. prisoners convicted of misdemeanors; 4th. prisoners committed on charge or suspicion of felony; 5th. prisoners committed on charge or suspicion of misdemeanors, or for want of sureties.

In Houses of Correction;—1st. prisoners convicted of felony; 2d. prisoners convicted of misdemeanors; 3d. prisoners committed on charge or suspicion of felony; 4th. prisoners committed on charge or suspicion of misdemeanors; 5th. vagrants. Such further classification is also to be adopted as the justices shall deem conducive to good order and discipline.

Female prisoners are in all cases to be attended by female officers.

A matron is to be appointed in every prison in which female prisoners shall be confined, who shall reside in the prison, and whose duty it shall be constantly to superintend the female prisoners.

Prayers are to be read at least every morning; and also portions of the scripture, to the prisoners, when assembled for instruction.

Provision is to be made for the instruction of prisoners of both sexes in reading and writing.

No prisoner is to be put in irons by the keeper of any prison, except in case of urgent and absolute necessity.

Every prisoner is to be provided with suitable bedding, and every male prisoner with a distinct bed, hammock or cot, in a separate cell, if possible.

In altering, repairing, or rebuilding, any gaol or house of correction under this Act, such plans shall be adopted as shall afford the most effectual means for the security, classification, health,

inspection, employment, and religious and moral instruction, of the prisoners.

The places to which this Act extends, in addition to the counties at large, are the cities of London and Westminster, Bristol, Canterbury, Chester, Coventry, Exeter, Gloucester, Kingston-upon-Hull, Leicester, Lichfield, Lincoln, Liverpool, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, Norwich, Nottingham, Portsmouth, Worcester, and York.

The removal of the evils of which defective prisons are the source, is a subject that is entitled to serious and immediate consideration. The committee take the liberty to suggest, that this desirable object might be accomplished without great difficulty; and, having bestowed on it much attention, they beg, with the utmost deference, to submit to the legislature and the magistracy the following propositions:—

1st. That all gaols and houses of correction, which belong to places possessing a separate and distinct jurisdiction for the trial of offenders of every description, and where the greatest number of prisoners at one time exceeds forty, should be rendered strictly conformable to the statute of 4 Geo. IV. as to the extent of classification, &c. in the same manner as is directed by the Act for the local prisons of the several cities and towns enumerated in the schedule.

2d. That in all those places which possess a similar extent of jurisdiction to the last described, but where the greatest number of prisoners at one time does not exceed forty; and where the existing gaols, by alteration or enlargement, cannot accommodate a greater number than forty by placing them in separate sleeping cells;—it should be made imperative upon the local authorities to commit prisoners charged on suspicion of felonies and capital offences, to the county gaol, to take their trial at the sessions and assizes; and to repay the expenses to which the county shall be put in consequence of such commitments, and pay also the expenses of prosecution. In such cases the number of classes in the local prisons might be limited to debtors, misdemeanants tried, misdemeanants untried, and vagrants. This arrangement will be found to embrace about fifty of the principal cities, towns, and boroughs, throughout the kingdom.

3d. That all the small borough and other local gaols, (of which there are about seventy in England,) where the greatest

greatest number of prisoners at one time does not exceed eight, should be used only for the temporary reception of persons charged on suspicion of crimes, until finally committed for trial; when the prisoners should be confined in the prisons belonging to the county, and be there subjected to the regulations and restrictions of the present statute. In all these local prisons, however, the separation of the sexes should invariably be enforced.

Nothing can be more various than the discipline at present observed in different prisons. In fact, the severity exercised on the untried in one gaol, often exceeds that observed towards the convicted in another. Two persons convicted of similar offences, but committed to different prisons in perhaps the same county, may undergo the most opposite system of discipline. The daily ration of the one may be nearly double that allowed to the other: the one may be subjected to solitary confinement, the other permitted to range the prison nearly uncontrolled: the one may be in perfect idleness, the other placed at the severest description of hard labour. Even the tread-wheel itself admits of varied degrees of punishment. The committee have recently ascertained the rate of labour enforced by the wheel at each prison, and the inequality is very striking. For instance, at Lewes each prisoner works at the rate of 6600 feet in ascent per day; at Ipswich, 7450; at St Albans, 8000; at Bury, 8950; at Cambridge, 10,175; at Durham, 12,000; while at Brixton, Guildford, Reading, and a few other prisons, the rate of labour, in summer, exceeds 13,000 feet per day. Nor is the diet at such prisons proportionately increased to the degree of hard labour enforced.

By an adherence, however, to the following regulations, and with the aid of a scale, the tread-mills in various prisons, even those on the most diversified principles of construction, may be conducted upon one uniform and certain system of operation throughout the kingdom.

1. Every tread-wheel should be provided with a "regulator," by which its rate of revolution may at all times be restrained within safe limits.

2. To the tread-wheel should also be affixed "a dial-register," on reference to which the rate of labour may at any time be accurately ascertained.

3. The daily rate of labour should in no case exceed 12,000 feet in ascent.

4. Care should be taken to apportion

the diet to the degree of labour enforced.

The committee are aware that the observance of these rules will not remove the objections which many respectable persons entertain against the use of the tread-wheel; they regard the punishment, under any circumstances, as too rigorous. In the opinion, however, of the committee, the primary feature in the character of "hard labour" should be severity; not equal, indeed, to every description of criminals, not irreconcilable with the feelings of humanity, nor one degree beyond that which the public interests justify and the reformation of the criminal demands; yet a severity that shall make those who have violated justice, feel the penalties of law, and the consequences of guilt.

The practice of employing females at the tread-wheel is, in the opinion of many benevolent persons, in no case justifiable. In this sentiment the committee do not concur. Upon hardened offenders committed to houses of correction—such as the law has truly designated "idle and disorderly"—the labour is productive of excellent effects, and, if superintended by a careful matron, may be safely administered; but the general employment of females at the tread-wheel is liable to serious objections; and as there are, even in the absence of prison-trades, other kinds of labour to be found for women in a gaol that are congenial to the habits of their sex, the practice of thus employing this class of offenders is not justified by necessity.

Among the subjects which have occupied the attention of the friends to the improvement of prison discipline, there is one which has occasioned much difference of opinion:—the committee allude to the compulsory labour of untried prisoners. The ancient law of England exhibits great tenderness for the liberty of the subject, and the number of offences is very considerable for which bail is admitted. It is therefore the nature of the security which the law exacts, and not any distinction which it draws between the privileges of the respective parties, that gives rise to the difference in their mode of treatment. And Sir William Blackstone, in the following passage, has only repeated the sentiments of Coke, Hale, and other of the most eminent authorities who have treated on this subject. "If (says he) the offence be not bailable, or the party cannot find bail, he is to be committed to the county-gaol by the mittimus of the

[July 1,

the justice, or warrant under his hand and seal, containing the cause of his commitment, there to abide till delivered in due course of law. But this imprisonment is only for safe custody, and not for punishment. Therefore, in this dubious interval between the commitment and trial, a prisoner ought to be used with the utmost humanity; and neither be loaded with needless fetters, nor subjected to other hardships than such as are absolutely requisite for the purpose of confinement only."

It is with feelings of peculiar pleasure that the committee advert to the great utility of Female Associations in visiting prisons. The ladies who have, with so much honour to themselves, and benefit to the criminal, visited Newgate, continue their labours with unabated perseverance. There is in the conduct of their plans so much of quiet feeling and unobtrusive goodness—so much that shuns publicity and avoids praise—that but few are fully acquainted with the efficacy of their labours, and the extent of their benevolence.

During the last year, the ladies have continued their attention to the convicts embarked for New South Wales. For this purpose the ships are, on their equipment, visited regularly by the members of the association: arrangements are made by them on-board these vessels for the formation of schools for the moral and religious instruction of the prisoners on the voyage. They are furnished with suitable clothing and other necessities; and the means of employment are provided for them in the manufacture of such articles as have a ready sale abroad, the produce of which, on their arrival at the colony, is applied to their relief.

"The Association for the Improvement of Prison Discipline in Ireland," continue their useful labours with the best effects. To their unwearied efforts may, in a great measure, be attributed much of the attention which the subject of prison discipline has received from the Irish public.

In adverting to the foreign objects which have engaged the attention of the committee during the past year, there is great reason to congratulate the friends of the Institution on the progress of its views and principles through various parts of the continent of Europe.

In the course of the last year, the committee have continued to extend essential relief to distressed boys, on their discharge from the prisons of the metropolis, who have expressed a desire

to abandon their criminal courses.—There are few situations of such entire destitution as that of a boy thus circumstanced. His character is lost: friendless, and without protection, he has no means of obtaining employment, or of procuring subsistence.—It is not long since that eight boys were released on the same day from Newgate. The court had sentenced them to be flogged; and the sentence was, as usual, carried into effect on the day of their discharge. The boys were then immediately turned into the streets, with their backs sore from the flagellation; and, in such a state, that two of them, who were received by the committee into the "Temporary Refuge," were obliged, immediately on their admission, to be placed in the infirmary; one of them, a lad of fifteen, having received seventy lashes. Limited as have been the funds of this institution, it has been happily instrumental in saving a considerable number of youths, who, on their liberation, were in urgent want. The committee can now look round with pleasure on many who are variously settled, and conducting themselves exemplarily. But for the care thus extended, these lads must inevitably have recurred to criminal practices for support.

To expose the evils of a bad, and the advantages of a good, system of discipline, by the careful collection and wide diffusion of useful intelligence—to aid the magistracy with information, without in the least degree interfering with their authority,—is the aim of the institution which now renews its appeal to the country for support. Six years have elapsed since the establishment of the society, and each successive anniversary has brought to the committee increasing assurances of the importance of its object, and gratifying proofs of its progressive advancement.

The magistracy of England, the committee observe in this excellent Report, have long been famed for the pure administration of justice, and the disinterested fulfilment of offices upon which the safety and prosperity of the community essentially depend. On them now devolves the discharge of duties, than which none ever more deeply affected the rights of human nature, and the interests of human happiness. The labours before them are arduous and responsible; but a nation's gratitude will be their recompence, enriched by the prayers of the neglected, and the benedictions of the oppressed.

NEW

NEW MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

Beethoven's celebrated *Grand Symphony*, performed at the Concerts of the Philharmonic Society; arranged for the Piano-forte, with Accompaniments for a Flute, Violin, and Violoncello, (ad lib.) by S. F. Rimbault. 4s.

FOR the task of accommodating to the piano-forte a composition similar to the present, we do not know a fitter master than Mr. Rimbault. The distinguishing features of this grand production of the first living composer in the same species of composition, are those of elegance and pathos, relieved by occasional energy and boldness. Of these varied lights and shades, the judgment of Mr. R. has taken all the most obvious, and some very ingenious, advantages, while the address with which he has mingled and disposed the accompanying parts, is equally creditable to his skill and good management. Indeed the effect of the combination here effected, by the scientific talents of Mr. Rimbault, we have so favourable an idea, from our ocular inspection of the component parts, that we cannot but say, we should be pleased with an opportunity of hearing this symphony, under the advantage of its construction, as a chamber-piece.

L'Ouragan, Piece Imitative, d'une execution facile et brillante, pour le Piano-forte; composée par J. Ancot. 4s.

This composition is not only imitative of an operation in nature, but the representative of a representative of that operation; it is, in fact, a successful, though not a servile, copy of Steibelt's "Storm." The key is that of D major; and the opening movement is a *pastorale* in six quavers, the subject of which is familiar and pleasing. The *presto* in common time of two crotchets, into which, at a proper moment, the *pastorale* changes, gives it a happy relief; and the subsequent return to the original theme is remarkably effective. On the whole, though we cannot say Mr. Ancot has equalled the excellence of his model, we think he has achieved as much as generally lies within the reach of an imitative composer; and that to those who are partial to spirit and brilliancy of effect, and who seek the means of improvement in execution, this piece will prove highly acceptable.

A First Set of Brighton Quadrilles, composed and arranged for the Piano-forte or Harp, by E. Sandell. 3s.

The little work now under our eye consists of five quadrilles and a waltz. They are accompanied with new figures set by Mr. Jackson; and their effect in the ball-room cannot but be creditable to both the gentlemen, from whose conjoined ingenuity the lovers of the graceful and exhilarating dance owe their appearance. Though, in a composition of this kind, science is almost out of the question, we are entirely to look for prettiness of conception; and it must be allowed that in these pieces that prettiness is to be found.

"The Charmed Bark," a Song, sung by Mr. Atkins at the Nobility's Concerts; the Music composed by J. M. Harris. 2s.

The poetry of "the Charmed Bark" is selected from the tales of Allan Cunningham, and partly founded on the maritime belief, that the witches of Lapland confine the winds in bottles, and possess the power of disposing of them as they please. The lines are not the offspring of inspiration; but the music has the merit of being suited to their dulness. In a word, if we see nothing, either in the verse or the melody, that calls for our particular censure, neither do we discover any claims upon our commendation.

Handel's celebrated Air, called "the Harmonious Blacksmith;" arranged as a Duett, by Samuel Poole. 2s.

The present modification of this composition (a movement selected from the first book of Handel's harpsichord lessons,) forms one of the Numbers of a regular and extended collection of pieces for two performers on the same piano-forte. One peculiarity in the movement, as here presented to us, is its transposition. Mr. Poole's reason for changing the key is obvious; and we are sorry that the range or compass, requisite for the purpose for which it is now prepared, required a deviation from the original key. To the particular cast of elegance in which the passages are conceived, the scale of A is not so analogous as that of E; and, in our opinion, the fingering, as well as the effect of the composition, is deteriorated by the alteration.

Rimbault's

Rimbault's Instruction for the Piano-forte. 6s.

Mr. Rimbault, in these rudiments for performing on the most fashionable of all the musical instruments, has furnished young practitioners with a useful and efficient guide for fingering, without skill and adroitness in the art of which that effect can never be produced of which the piano-forte is capable in good hands. The rules here laid down in the form of instruction, and explained by examples, are founded on the basis of experience; and, aided as they are by progressive exercises, will not fail to afford to the attentive student all the advantage the work promises. The practical lessons are arranged in the principal keys, accompanied by corresponding preludes, all the various times or measures are clearly exhibited, and a short vocabulary is added of such as are most commonly used, to denote the degree of rapidity or slowness with which a movement is to be executed, and also the other general purposes of just performance.

"Send round the rosy cup, my boys," a favourite Song, sung by Mr. Goulden at the London Concerts; composed by J. Monro. 1s. 6d.

The melody of this little ballad, if not remarkable for its originality, is imbued with spirit, and pretty largely partakes of that freedom and joviality demanded by the subject of the words. From the moral fact, however, of the "rosy cup" not now being "sent round" in that high Anacreontic style by which it imparted to our forefathers more of "the flow of soul" than of the *feast of reason*, we much doubt whether this song, good as it may be in its kind, will be very generally relished, even by our *bon vivants*.

THE DRAMA.

Our national theatres have now attained a steadiness, both in prosperity, and in the excellence by which that prosperity has been merited and secured. Either house may congratulate itself on

the possession of a stock of talent which, regarded generally, is equal to that of any former period; and which, though it does not include individually the powers of a Garrick, a Pritchard, or a Siddons, exhibits in its mass a body of ability which ensures respect and applause.

At DRURY-LANE, Dowton's *Hardcastle*, and Liston's *Tony Lumpkin*; the spectacle of "Rob Roy Macgregor," which so highly gratified their majesties of the Sandwich Islands; the "Merry Wives of Windsor," that, in *Mrs. Ford*, so happily displays the vocal charms of Miss Stephens; Elliston's *Rover*, in "Wild Oats;" Macready's *Count Almaviva*, and Harley's *Figaro*; together with a variety of other attractions, heightened and crowned by the tributary and irresistible attractions of Catalani;—have afforded a delight to the patrons of the drama highly encouraging to the future hopes of the spirited and indefatigable lessee, and that cannot fail to excite a continuance of his praiseworthy exertions in the public service.

The rival efforts of the COVENT-GARDEN management have scarcely been less successful, certainly not less meritorious. The new comedy of "Charles the Second," translated from Fuval's *La Jeunesse d'Henri Cinq*, and embellished with the delightful singing of Miss Tree and Mr. Durusset; the sterling play of "Pride shall have a Fall;" Young's *Hotspur*, and Charles Kemble's *Falstaff*, in "Henry the Fourth;" Fawcett's *Job Thornbury*, in "John Bull;" the new, amusing, and laughable, farce of "My own Man;"—these, and other evidences of the pretensions of this house to the popularity it shares, combined with some of those favourable incidents denominated by managers *lucky hits*, have powerfully attracted the town, and reflected upon the plan on which the establishment is conducted a permanent and splendid credit.

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS;

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

A SOCIETY has been established in London, for diminishing the cruelties practised towards animals, which, in various forms, are of a nature and variety that have long made every reflecting mind shudder. It held its first public meeting at Slaughter's Coffee-house, St. Martin's-lane; the

benevolent S. F. BUXTON, esq. M.P. being in the chair. Its object is not to prosecute the culpable under the meagre and equivocal provisions of law, which disgrace our statute-books; but to appeal, by varied forms of publication, to the understandings and feelings of mankind. But, as this purpose can be effected

effected only by liberal funds, contributions are necessary from all persons who at once combine wealth with just sentiments of humanity. We hope therefore that this notice will not be lost on every reader of the Monthly Magazine who has a pound, or a five pound, to spare, in aid of one of the most legitimate objects that ever addressed itself to his attention. Man has heretofore vied in his practices, towards every creature in his power, with the hyena, with the vulture, and the shark, without the obligation of their necessities; and has used his own superior cunning merely for the purpose of refining his cruelties, and rendering his devastations more extensive. Let us hope, therefore, that some modifications of his absurd power will result from the exertions of this charitable and praiseworthy society.

We had hoped that no fresh wounds on the liberty of the press, and the free energies of the human mind, would have resulted from the scandalous publication of the author of "Wat Tyler," in which, for the purpose of extolling some worthies of his own making, he thought proper to libel all the genuine virtue of the last age. The publisher of Lord Byron's indignant, though ill-judged, Parody on that indecent and intemperate production, has however been brought up to receive the judgment of the Court of King's Bench; and has been sentenced to pay a fine of 100*l.* and to give security for his good behaviour for five years in 2000*l.* That able barrister Mr. SCARLETT, previously to the judgment, moved, without success, for a new trial, and, in the course of his speech, introduced the following very important observations on the principle of this prosecution, which we consider it our duty to preserve, as they appeared in the *Observer* newspaper, for the honour of the age in which such a proceeding took place, and succeeded:—

"Conceding, as no doubt he must, that a king on the throne is endued with the feelings of ordinary men, (though he was bound to declare that those were not the best applicable to the monarch of a country,) yet his feelings would be naturally tempered with a due regard to his own station, and to the necessity and propriety of public opinion and feeling respecting his deceased predecessor; and therefore he was not placed in such a situation as to be affected by any representation of the character and conduct of his immediate ancestor, as a private individual might be. He must own, as his candid and sincere

opinion, that, by placing this indictment on the files of the Court, the prosecutors had offered one of the greatest insults to the king of this country that was ever offered to any monarch. It was a statement on record, by private prosecutors, who had taken upon themselves the protection of the reigning family of this country, that his late Majesty's reign was attended with much bloodshed and waste of treasure, and that such a representation of the character of that reign gave great pain to the present sovereign and his family; it was stating that private feelings were mixed up with his late Majesty's political conduct; it was stating that it was a high offence to their reigning sovereign, that any man in the realm of England should presume to give any opinion respecting the political history of his predecessor's reign, and that any observation which approximated to any thing like blame or imputation upon his father, was so offensive to him, that he was desirous of punishing the offender by the strong arm of the law. Such a description of the feelings and character of the reigning sovereign, as his true character, he must say, was a gross imputation upon the king. He would lay down no rule as to the limits in which a writer might range in discussing the character of a deceased sovereign; but this he would venture to affirm, that if a discussion upon the character of a dead king was criminal, because it wounded the feelings of a living monarch, all history, as well as all poetry, must cease. Such a consequence would deeply affect the interests of mankind; it would be productive of the greatest calamities to the human race. If the successor of a sovereign is to be placed in such a situation as that his ear is to hear nothing of the private character of his predecessor, or of the opinion which his subjects entertain of it, then all history must be panegyric and fulsome flattery. Should a rule be laid down, that whatever is incidentally calculated to give pain to a living monarch is criminal, it was impossible to say where that rule was to have a limit. Where was the licence of history to commence? If not with the father of a king, the prohibition would extend to his grandfather, and great grandfather, or any remote ancestor."

If has been our practice never to withhold praise where a fair pretext existed for applying it; but to bestow it indiscriminately, or without accurate discrimination, is at all times to render it useless, if not worse than useless. Our pages have proved that we have been among the foremost to exalt the merits of the late Mr. Watt, but we never failed to temper our praise by treating of him, not as the inventor and father

of steam-engines, but merely as their improver; and as a successful tradesman, who had discreetly secured his improvements by letters patent. Nor have we withheld from Mr. Watt the tribute due to a man of general science, and one possessed of all the household virtues. The steam-engine was invented nearly a century before Mr. Watt was born; and, at the time of his improvements, was in use as far as our manufactories then required. Like other things, its adoption was progressive, and its subsequent general introduction would probably have taken place if Mr. Watt had never existed. We felt some surprise, therefore, at seeing a meeting announced for the purpose of erecting a public monument to Mr. Watt, by subscription; and still more on observing the union of political parties among the speakers, while the subscription itself was headed by a royal bounty of 500*l*. To remark on the subject may appear invidious, but we have a duty to perform; and it strikes us, as it must others, that there is a want of discrimination in conferring this act of distinction, which tends to lessen its value in other cases. Public patronage had rewarded Mr. Watt's industry, and the enterprise of his partners, with princely fortunes; and Mr. Watt's best monument was the praises which have been awarded to him through the press, and the general display of the beautiful and effective machinery which has issued from his manufactory. In conclusion, we observe emphatically that we object nothing to Mr. Watt, but merely to a monument by public subscription.

The printing-presses of the metropolis were never in greater activity than during the past winter. It was apprehended that the application of machinery to the working of printing-presses, and the vast increase of production by such means, would have thrown many men out of employment; but the contrary has been the result. Books have become cheaper, and the number of purchasers and readers have, in consequence, so far increased, that, during a considerable part of the season, master printers found it difficult to execute their engagements for want of hands. Even the two-penny and three-penny weekly publications,—which, on various subjects, are encouraged to the number of fifty or sixty,—have tended to produce this increase of employment; while the woodcuts, with which they are embellished,

have put into requisition every engraver in that line. In truth, Sunday and Lancasterian schools have rendered our population at once inquisitive and literary, and have produced, or are producing, a great moral and intellectual reformation, which cannot fail to exhibit the happiest effects in the next age.

In a former Number, we noticed with lively satisfaction the increasing importance of the Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty. It lately held its thirteenth anniversary meeting, at which that enlightened nobleman, Lord HOLLAND, presided. Mr. WILKS delivered an address, distinguished alike for its eloquence and its enumeration of facts, proving the narrow spirit of intolerance and persecution which, even at this day, disgraces many parts of the country. We lament our inability to give it place, but subjoin with great pleasure the resolutions passed at the meeting:—

That this Society, composed of members of the Established Church, as well as hundreds of congregations of Protestant Dissenters, again express their unabated devotedness to the cause of religious freedom in England, and throughout the world; and again declare, that they esteem the right publicly to worship God according to the conscience to be a right which the sincere and wise never can concede; and which it is unjust, impolitic, and impious, to infringe.

That every new demonstration of the importance and utility of "The Protestant Society for the Protection of Religious Liberty," occasions regret and gratitude; and that, while this meeting annually celebrates the success of the committee, in exposing or resisting wrongs, they deplore the intolerant spirit whence those wrongs originate, by which such unabating efforts are required. That they now lament the continuance of attempts to assess places of religious worship to the poor; to extort turnpike tolls that have been repealed; to disturb, by offensive riots, religious worship protected by the law; to withhold the rites of interment from the dead; to enforce assessed taxes that are not payable; and to deprive the conscientious poor of all relief.

That this meeting regard the Test and Corporation Acts as laws which no necessity could originally justify, and for which no practical necessity now exists, and as measures producing disgust and grief to pious churchmen, and degrading to millions of Britons, equal to any of their countrymen in cultivated talent, in public virtue, in patriotic zeal, and philanthropic usefulness, and therefore earnestly desire their

their speedy abrogation; and that whilst this meeting approve the conduct of their committee, in declining to concur in any application to Parliament during the remainder of the session, they would invite liberal Episcopalians and Dissenters of all denominations, and the Wesleyan Methodists, to prepare, by temperate, but firm and simultaneous efforts, (as soon as a new Parliament shall be elected,) to obtain their total and long-needed repeal.

That this meeting lament the rejection of the Unitarian Marriage Bill, not only as a refusal of just relief, but as an indication of the existence, amongst high authorities, of a potent spirit, hostile to liberal principles,—a spirit hopeless to propitiate, and difficult to overcome. But that their regret is mitigated by their perception, that this spirit does not influence persons in such elevated situations as the Right Rev. the Archbishops of Canterbury and York, and the Bishop of London, and the Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool; and that to those distinguished personages, as well as to the noble Whig supporters of the Bill, this meeting offer, for their more enlightened and more liberal conduct, their public and most cordial thanks.

That, although this Society have not hitherto opposed grants of public money for the erection of new churches connected with the Established Church; yet, as they are convinced that the vast wealth of that Church supplies resources sufficient for all such purposes, as such buildings are frequently erected without necessity, and converted into means of individual gain; as themselves, at their own charges, erect and uphold all their thousands of religious edifices, and support their ministers, and yet contribute equally with their countrymen to tithes, church-rates, and all the charges of the Established Church; and, as Episcopalians, would freely erect such edifices, if the privilege of presenting their own ministers was not withheld;—this Society now specially instruct their Committee to oppose any further grants for those purposes, and pledge themselves strenuously to co-operate for the prevention of the increase of burdens which ought not to be imposed.

—While on this subject, we cannot dissemble our feelings of regret that the administration of the day have judged it worth their while to enter the lists in the polemical controversy between the Christian church and the writings published at the shop of Mr. Carlile. To defend Christianity by legal prosecution, and by heavy and vindictive punishments, is a poor compliment to its divine origin, and to its past establishment by appeals to the reason and understanding of men. On this subject, we again refer to the noble petition of the Dissenting

ministers, which we gave at length in a former Magazine. We can add nothing to the arguments therein contained, and have only to express our profound regret, that they have hitherto proved so unavailing. When it can be proved that legal prosecution has made one sincere Christian, the arguments contained in that document will lose part of their force.

Speedily will be published, an Account of the Royal Hospital and Collegiate Church of St. Katharine, near the Tower of London, by J. B. NICHOLS, F.S.A. F.L.S.

The Second Part of the Modern History of Wiltshire, containing the Hundred of Heytesbury, by Sir R. C. HOARE, bart. is printing.

The Czar, an historical tragedy, by J. CRADOCK, esq. M.A. F.S.A. formerly of Gumley, in Leicestershire, and a veteran of distinguished taste and erudition, will appear in a few days. There is reason also to hope, that Mr. C. who has flourished through two or three generations of men of genius, will be induced to favour the world with some other works. His friends have long regretted his indifference to that public applause which would follow any production of his pen.

A Selection of the most remarkable Trials and Criminal Causes is printing, in five volumes. It will include all famous cases, from that of Lord Cobham, in the reign of Henry the Fifth, to that of John Thurtell; and those connected with foreign as well as English jurisprudence. Mr. BORROW, the editor, has availed himself of all the resources of the English, German, French, and Italian, languages; and his work, including from 150 to 200 of the most interesting cases on record, will appear in October next.

The editor of the preceding has ready for the press, a Life of Faustus, his Death, and Descent into Hell, which will also appear early in the next winter.

Shortly will be published, a Grammar of the Coptic or Ancient Egyptian Language, by the Rev. H. TATTAM, A.M. F.R.S.L. chaplain to the English Church at Amsterdam.

A Lexicon of the Syriac Language, in Syriac and English, is preparing for publication, by the same distinguished scholar.

The Exhibition of Ancient Mexican Antiquities in Piccadilly, is intended to illustrate the history and state of the Mexican

Mexican people previous to the discovery and conquest of the fine portion of America which they inhabit, by the Spaniards. Favoured by the political revolutions of the present times, Mr. Bullock, in his late visit to that country, has been enabled to collect many curiosities of great interest, hitherto sealed from European research. These consist chiefly of original specimens of ancient sculpture and painting; of casts of the enormous and monstrous idols of the supreme temple; of the grand altar or sacrificial stone, on which thousands of victims were annually immolated; of a cast of the famous Kallender Stone (recently disinterred, and placed by the side of the Cathedral); of a model of the immense Pyramid of the Sun; of the original map of the ancient city, made by order of Montezuma for Cortes; of remarkable manuscripts and picture-writings; and of antiquities in arts, manufactures, &c. of this aboriginal people. The assistance which Mr. Bullock received from the existing government, has principally contributed to enrich this collection; and he offers it to the public, as perfectly unique upon the subject which it embraces. Independently of the satisfaction which he trusts its general arrangement, agreeably to the plan of the Mexican Temple in the Egyptian Hall, will afford to all visitors; it seems eminently calculated to throw a light upon the antiquities of the ancient world, by placing in one and a distinct point of view so many of the antiquities of the new.

As a companion to the Exhibition of Ancient Mexican Memorabilia, Mr. Bullock has prepared (also on the spot) a representation of Mexico in its present appearances. This exhibition consists of a panoramic view of the celebrated city and beautiful valley of that name, taken by Mr. W. Bullock in 1823, and the first ever offered to the public eye. In the foreground is an Indian hut, completely furnished, and inhabited by the only Mexican Indian who has visited Europe since the natives sent by Cortes to the King of Spain. The hut is surrounded by a garden, modelled from the most extraordinary trees, shrubs, flowers, fruits, and vegetables, produced in the country, besides many of the living plants; and conveying a correct idea of all the luxuriance of a tropical climate. In the room are also displayed the most interesting objects belonging to the natural history of Mexico: quadrupeds, birds, fishes, reptiles; and specimens of

vegetable life, finished in a manner so as not to be distinguishable from the singular and rich productions of the earth itself. To these are added a collection of minerals; a series of the models of the various classes of the people of New Spain, and examples of their habitations, costumes, manufactures, and useful arts.

A Supplement to the London Catalogue of Books published since October 1822 to the present time, will appear about August.

The Rev. T. ARNOLD, M.A. late fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, has been for many years employed in writing a History of Rome, from the earliest Times to the Death of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius. The first volume, from the Rise of the Roman State to the formation of the second Triumvirate, A.U.C. 710, B.C. 44, will soon be published.

The Butterfly-Collector's Vade Mecum, or a Synoptical Table of English Butterflies, illustrated with coloured plates, in a pocket volume, is in the press.

Shortly will be published, in two volumes, uniform with the French Classics, and with an authentic portrait of M. Jouy, engraved by E. Scriven, *Le Petit Hermite, ou Tableau des Mœurs Parisiennes*, extracted from "*L'Hermite de la Chaussée d'Antin*," "*Le Franc-parleur*," "*L'Hermite de la Guiane*," and "*L'Hermite en Prison*," with explanatory notes, and an essay on the life and writings of M. Jouy, by L. T. VENTOUILLAC, editor of the "*Choix des Classiques Français*."

Mr. BATES, of Kettering, finds that the method ascribed to the Chinese of preparing their tea, by heating it in a pan, and rubbing it hot between their hands, is incorrect. He has prepared sage-leaves, as a trial, without rubbing in the hands, and has sent us a small quantity of it, as delicately rolled as the best Chinese tea.

The Dean and Theological Faculty of the University of Halle, have been pleased to confer on the Rev. SAMUEL LEE, M.A. professor of Arabic in the University of Cambridge, the dignity and degree of Doctor of Divinity and Sacred Literature.

Steam-navigation will be shortly extended, in an extraordinary degree, on the coast of Scotland. A steam-boat, very superior in her size, construction, and accommodation, will be established in the month of July between Loch Tarbert,

Tarbert, Isla, Staffa, Iona, and even the Giant's Causeway; and thus, with but a trifling intermission, there will be a communication between London and the above places.

Mr. PARTINGTON announces the fact, that a lady present, whilst he was preparing the apparatus for one of his late lectures at the Russel Institution, happening to bring her hand near to a powerful magnetic needle, he was surprised to observe the same drawn aside at the same instant; and, on requesting the lady to repeat and vary the experiment, he found that the needle either approached or receded, accordingly as the thumb or the finger of the same hand of the lady was made to approach it.

A Diagram illustrative of the Formation of the Human Character, suggested by Mr. Owen's development of a new view of society, will speedily be published.

A Tour in Germany and in some of the Provinces of the Austrian Empire, in the years 1821 and 1822, is printing at Edinburgh.

The University of Oxford has adopted the Interrogative System, exactly as developed in the books published by Sir Richard Phillips; and the University of Paris has recommended the same system to the schools of France. It has long been adopted in other parts of the Continent, and in England is introduced into nearly every seminary in which the conductor or conductress is unfettered in choice.

Mr. ELMES is engaged in a General and Bibliographical Dictionary of the Fine Arts, containing explanations of the principal terms used in the arts of painting, sculpture, architecture, and engraving, in all their various branches; and historical sketches of the rise and progress of their different schools.

Dr. FORBES, of Chichester, will shortly publish his Translation of Avenbrugger, and a series of original cases and dissections, illustrating the utility of the Stethoscope and Percussion.

M. LAENNEC is preparing for publication a new edition of his celebrated Treatise on Mediate Auscultation, with considerable alterations and improvements. In consequence, Dr. FORBES has postponed the second edition of his translation.

The Works of Jonathan Swift, D.D. dean of St. Patrick's, Dublin, with notes, and a life of the author, by Sir WALTER SCOTT, bart. second edition,

with considerable additions, will soon appear, in nineteen volumes, octavo.

Speedily will be published, an Enquiry into the Duties and Perplexities of Medical Men as Witnesses in Courts of Justice, with cautions and directions for their guidance, by J. G. SMITH, M.D.

Early in July will be published, *Bibliotheca Biblica*, or a Select List of Books on Sacred Literature, with notices biographical, critical, and bibliographical, intended as a guide to the consultation of the most useful writers on biblical subjects; by WILLIAM ORME. This publication will contain some account of nearly one thousand books, including editions of the original Scriptures.

The Scotsman's Library, announced in a former Number, will be ready in August.

The Poet's Lay from South America is in the press at Edinburgh.

Mr. J. P. WOOD has nearly ready for publication, a Life of Law of Lauriston, projector of the Mississippi scheme: containing a detailed account of the nature, rise, and progress, of this extraordinary joint stock company, with many curious anecdotes of the rage for speculating in its funds, and the disastrous consequences of its failure.

The Mechanic's Oracle, or Artizan's complete Laboratory and Workshop, is in the press.

When hot and cold are blown from the same breath, it is owing, in the former case, to the mouth being opened wide, and a large stream of air being slowly expelled from the lungs, charged with the heat of that organ, which accordingly raises the temperature of any body, like the hand, held before and near to the mouth, to an approximation with the heat of the lungs; but when, on the contrary, the mouth is nearly closed, and air from the lungs is propelled in a small rapid stream or jet, on to any body, as the hand, or tea in a saucer, held at a distance from the mouth, this jet of air, on the principle of the lateral communication of motion, (first exemplified by M. VENTURI,) in its passage through the cool air of the room, drags along with it a stream of this circumambient air on to the hand or tea, and produces a cooling effect, the degree of which cooling is however always inferior to that produced by fanning or projecting the air of the room on any body which is to be cooled.

The Hermit in Italy, or Observations on

on the Manners and Customs of the Italians at the Commencement of the Nineteenth Century, will soon appear.

A Chronological History of the West Indies is announced, by Capt. THOMAS SOUTHEY, commander, Royal Navy, in three volumes, octavo.

A Compendium of Medical Theory and Practice, founded on Dr. Cullen's Nosology, which will be given as a Text-book, and a translation annexed, is in preparation, by D. UWINS, M.D.

A valuable vein of clay has been recently discovered in the mountains of North Wales, which has been introduced into our Potteries with great success, producing an improved article, (appropriately termed Celtic China,) combining the durability and other advantages of iron-stone China with the beautiful surface of the finest French porcelain.

Tales of a Traveller, by the Author of the "Sketch Book," and "Knickerbocker's New York," will appear in a few days.

A Tale of Paraguay, by R. SOUTHEY, LL.D. &c. is announced.

Mr. LAMBERT, vice-president of the Linnæan Society, has been a long time engaged on the second volume of his splendid work, a Description of the Genus Penies, and it is expected to appear in the course of the month. It consists of plates and descriptions of species of the genus entirely new, and the most magnificent hitherto discovered.

Speedily will be published, Memoirs of the Rose, comprising botanical, poetical, and miscellaneous, recollections of that celebrated flower; in a series of letters to a lady.

The Remains of Robert Bloomfield, consisting of unpublished prose and poetical pieces, will appear in a few days, for the exclusive benefit of his family.

Patmos, and other Poems, are in the press, by JAMES EDMESTON, author of "Sacred Lyrics."

GLASS-STAINING has of late years been brought to a perfection almost incredible. In early ages, the most magnificent windows were formed by painting parts of the figures or landscape on small bits of glass, and joining them together afterwards. But it was left to Mr. PEARSON (who for years has exhibited in London,) to effect, by chemical discoveries, what had defied the most universally acknowledged geniuses in the art of glass-staining, viz. the render-

ing the colours permanent. The magnitude and variety of his works will ensure the transmission of his name to posterity. Every effort of his pencil that is submitted to the public eye is *vitrified*. A magnificent window in Salisbury Cathedral, the subject "the Elevation of the Brazen Serpent in the Wilderness;"—a window in St. Botolph's Church, Aldersgate, representing "the Passion;"—"The Nativity," in Whitechapel Church;—"The Four Evangelists," (the size of life,) in Brazennose College, Oxford;—and many other works of a public nature, he has scattered throughout England.

Specimens (selected and translated) of the Lyric Poetry of the Minessingers, of the reign of Frederick Barbarossa and the succeeding emperors of the Suabian dynasty, with historical, critical, and biographical, remarks, are in the press.

Such is the perennial supply of novelties of literature, that although the "Monthly Critical Gazette" noticed ninety-four works in its first number, ninety-six are announced in the second Number!

Elements of Algebra, compiled from Garnier's French translation of Leonard Euler, and arranged so as to form a complete System of Elementary Instruction in the First Part of Algebra, by C. TAYLOR, Downing College, Cambridge, will soon appear.

Muscologia Britannica, containing the Mosses of Great Britain and Ireland systematically arranged and described, by W. J. HOOKER, F.R.S. A.S.L. &c. and T. TAYLOR, M.D. M.R.I.A. and F.L.S. &c. is preparing, in octavo, with plates.

The History of Italy, from the Fall of the Western Empire to the Extinction of the Venetian Republic, by G. PERCEVAL, esq. is announced.

The Art of French Cookery, by A. BEAUVILLIERS, restaurateur of Paris, is printing in London.

Some workmen, in pulling down an old house at Maidstone, in Kent, found in the walls a large earthen vessel, wrapped in linen and skins. It contained a Bible in very ancient characters, with some blank pages, in which were manuscript notes, scarcely legible, from the effect of humidity. There was enough, however, to show, that they were the memorandums of a traveller about the middle of the sixteenth century. There was also a Roman silver coin, and a copper one of the reign of Queen Anne.

GERMANY.

GERMANY.

At Weimar, in Hesse Darmstadt, the Jews, by a recent edict, are rendered admissible to the public gymnasia and the university. They are authorised to intermarry with Christians, on certain conditions. In the United States, North America, they enjoy all the rights of citizens, and no complaints have arisen from this latitude of toleration.

At Bonn, during the year 1823, the number of students at the university rose to 528, of whom 106 attended the courses of Catholic theology, and 42 the Protestant. The law students were 120, in medicine 119, and in philosophy 89.

Steam-boats now ply up the Danube, exchanging the products of Hungary and Austria. From the rapidity and shallows of the river, this project had been deemed impracticable.

PRUSSIA.

A rich convoy of thirty large chests, inclosing the collections of the Doctors EHRENBURG and HEMPRICH, in Nubia, arrived lately, by the way of Trieste, in the Prussian dominions. They contain specimens of all the natural productions of the country, so imperfectly known in Europe. A letter from them, dated June 8, Suez, announces another expedition, with plans of their routes, and their intention, if practicable, of penetrating still farther into Nubia, as far as Sennaar, having before explored little beyond the frontiers. They mean also to embark and make excursions on the coast of Abyssinia, to visit Mocha, Babelmandel, and other adjacent islands. Their expenses are supplied by the Prussian government.

The population of the Prussian states, which in 1819 amounted to 10,799,954 individuals, in the space of three years, increased to 11,494,173.

FRANCE.

Several fossil articles, the remains of large animals, have been lately found at Martigues, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone. Also an elephant's tooth, in perfect conservation, at Mimet, north of Marseilles, in the same department.

The French Academy, in the sitting of Feb. 2, 1824, adopted the report made by its commissaries, on the subject of gasometers:—"1. That the subterranean works, subject to the conditions laid down, cannot be productive of danger to the adjacent buildings, nor should they give rise to apprehensions of explosion or conflagration in

the places where gas is fabricated. And 2. That in the whole of the process, adopting the precautions mentioned in the report, no inconvenience or symptom of insalubrity would be excited; but great and immense advantages must ensue."

The Almanach of the Clergy of France for 1824, gives the following valuation of donations and legacies to ecclesiastical establishments, from 1802 to 1823:—

	Francs.
From 1802 to Jan. 1, 1815 .	2,900,749
1815	220,864
1816	723,916
1817	1,648,242
1818	1,478,311
1819	966,476
1820	1,449,131
1821	1,662,938
1822	2,332,927
1823	1,912,160

Total .. 15,300,714

A new mineral resembling gold, and containing certain particles of it, has been lately discovered in Corsica; vases have been made of it, which for colour and beauty may vie with vermilion: it has taken the name of *Causicorum*.

We extract the following from the *Revue Encyclopedique*:—"The Monthly Magazine, No. 374. This Magazine, which we have often mentioned, continues to deserve the esteem of the public, by the choice of its articles, its impartiality, and the enlightened judgment of its editor. The Number here announced contains, among other interesting pieces, a notice concerning the *Commercial Situation of Egypt*, which we have translated for the benefit of our readers. We particularly notice in this miscellany a *Review of Italian Literature*, drawn up with talent and with taste, in which the greater part of the criticisms and observations are extracted from this work: the writer having merely united into a single article the numerous pieces of our "Bibliographic Bulletins," which are scattered through the several numbers of our Review. So far from blaming this appropriation, we think that the learned, and the conductors of literary works, should assist one another by the mutual communication of their knowledge; but it seems to us that an editor ought to quote the source from which he draws his information, especially when he contents himself with an almost literal translation. On this subject we may cite, among other foreign periodical works, the "American Journal

nal of the Sciences," edited by Mr. Silliman, who makes it an invariable rule to refer to the particular journal from which an article is extracted, and often mentions with praise *La Revue Encyclopedique*, *La Bibliotheque Universelle*, *Les Annales des Chimie*, &c. which furnish him with abundant materials. The productions of the mind constitute a species of property which deserves to be respected; and it is both just and useful to preserve to every one that portion of his esteem which is due to him, for his conceptions, his research, and his labours.*

ITALY.

Among other discoveries of a very recent description, which present the beautiful forms of antiquity in their brilliant and vivid varieties, the antiquarian enjoys the pleasure of contemplating the first milliary column placed in the centre of the Roman empire, long sought for, and now only brought to light. This was found in the excavations for exploring the site of the ancient Forum, conducted by the Abbé C. FEA. The Abbé holds out hopes of entirely clearing the Forum. Should this be accomplished, the learned will hail the discoverer as with a kind of apotheosis; and Fame will doubtless adorn his head with a garland of glory.

The Catalogue of Plants, in the royal garden of Beccadifalea, near Palermo, contains 3000 species, mostly exotics. The climate of Sicily, wherein the thermometer of Reaumur is commonly, in the winter, between eight and ten degrees above zero, is very favourable to the rearing of plants from hot countries. M. GUSSONI, a celebrated botanist, author of this Catalogue, lately published at Naples, is preparing for the press a Sicilian Flora.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The evils of slavery appear (observes the Baron de Humboldt,) to be little known in Mexico: in all that vast region there were in 1793 only 9 or 10,000

* The preceding notice is worthy of the *Revue Encyclopedique*. Our readers will do us the justice to vindicate us, for they must be sensible of our frequent reference to that most excellent assemblage of materials,—the only foreign work, in truth, which competes with our own Magazine.—The truth is this, we employ different translators, who translate from various works; and it is not always in our power to control the reference to the originals.

slaves, the greater part of them belonging to the trading cities on the two coasts Acapulco and Vera Cruz. In Mexico, as in all other Spanish possessions, they are somewhat more under the protection of the laws than the negroes of the other European colonies; these laws are always interpreted in favour of liberty: the government wishes to see the number of freemen increased. A slave, who by his industry has procured a little money, may compel his Mexican master to give him his liberty, on paying the moderate sum of sixty or eighty pounds. Liberty cannot be refused to a negro on the pretext that he cost triple that sum, or that he possesses a peculiar talent for some lucrative employment. A slave who has been cruelly treated, acquires, on that account, his freedom by the law, if the judge do justice in the cause of the oppressed; but it may easily be conceived that this beneficent law is frequently evaded.

The Mint of Mexico was established in 1535, in the same building, attached to the palaco of the viceroy, which it still occupied at the time Baron Humboldt visited the city of Mexico, in 1803-4. In less than three centuries, dollars to the astonishing amount of more than 416,000,000/ sterling, had issued from this building, which the Baron found to give employ to 350 or 400 workmen; it contained ten rolling-mills moved by sixty mules, fifty-two cutters, nine adjusting tables, twenty milling machines, and twenty stamping or coining presses: each of the latter capable in ten hours of striking 15,000 dollars; and the whole establishment capable of converting 6 to 8000 lbs. of silver into coin daily.

EAST INDIES.

It appears from the Calcutta journals, that the celebrated Brahmin Montheist, Rammohun Roy, published in 1822 a Treatise in the English language, proving the legal right of an Hindoo widow to a share with the children in succeeding to the husband's property. This right being well established by ancient texts from the Sanscrit, it follows—that the perpetual guardianship of Indian women forms no bar to their rights of property; and, also, that Hindoo women are under no legal obligation to be burned on the funeral pile of their husbands, although several books, deemed of divine inspiration, commend the action as honourable and meritorious.

In the same journals, we find that the liberty of the press in India has been laid under the most severe restrictions. A licence must be obtained for the privilege of printing; the printer's name must appear in every work; several

copies must be presented, gratuitously, to the colonial government; and it is added, that those in power may positively prohibit the circulation of any printed publications that give offence to them.

NEW BOOKS PUBLISHED IN JUNE:

WITH AN HISTORICAL AND CRITICAL PROËMIUM.

Authors or Publishers, desirous of seeing an early notice of their Works, are requested to transmit copies before the 18th of the Month.

CAPT. PARRY'S "Second Voyage to the Arctic Circle" has been further illustrated by the *Private Journal* of Capt. G. F. LYON; a work which, by embracing a number of circumstances, and delineating various particulars, either omitted, or too slightly alluded to, by its predecessor, assumes a considerable degree of interest. Thinking as we do respecting the practicability of a north-west passage, or the utility of such a passage, could it be achieved, we could not read the account given by either of the gallant captains, under any other inducement than that created by curiosity. That as far as the gratification of such a feeling could impart interest to their respective publications, we have enjoyed their perusal, we candidly admit; but must, at the same time, say, that we should much more have enjoyed both one and the other, had fewer of its pages been devoted to details respecting the Esquimaux. The descriptions of the northern regions, their land and water, or rather their land and ice, are highly entertaining; and some of the portraits of their savage inhabitants, and statements regarding their notions, manners, and way of life, are equally amusing; but the traits are often too minute and particular to constitute any feature sufficiently prominent to let us further into their character, so that the reader's time and patience are largely drawn upon, without affording him any further insight into what he wishes to learn, than he might have obtained in one half the space occupied with the communication. However, the satisfaction derived from the other parts of Captain Lyon's volume, forms no slight atonement for this blemish. The search on which the *Fury* and *Hecla* were engaged, is so curious in itself, and affords so much narrative that every ingenious mind must have great pleasure in perusing, that we deem the additional knowledge obtained by it, respecting a portion of the globe with which we are so little acquainted, as not unworthy the trouble and expense of its acquisition; and are only sorry that so much hope has been held out in regard of the proposed discovery, that we, as it were, stand pledged to the finding a north-

west passage into the Indian Ocean; a passage that, according to every present view of the undertaking, will never be found; and which, even were it found, the general natural state of the seas through which the vessels would have to pass, would always render so dangerous and uncertain, as to preclude any commercial advantage from the preference it might, as a novelty, for a time obtain.

The *Memoir of the Life and Character of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke*, by Mr. JAMES PRIOR, proves a welcome addition to the biographical materials with which our literature has been progressively enriched. The work of which we are here speaking, goes very fully into the history of the distinguished orator, the particulars of whose principles and public conduct it professes to give. Commencing with an account of his family and birth, the author traces him through his earlier studies to his possession of a seat in parliament, and thence to his appointment of paymaster-general, his subsequent reception of a pension, his decline of health, his death, and disposal of his residence and estate. Passing with the writer through the long career of a man of Mr. Burke's talent, conduct, and connections, it is impossible that we should not have found our sympathies in harmony with those expressed in the work. Great and deserved as was the reputation of Burke, he was the possessor of principles, and the perpetrator of faults, that constituted very considerable drawbacks on his character, viewed in its aggregate. That he started a patriot, a friend of liberty and the people, and finished his career as a dependent on the crown, are facts, the recollection of which will not accompany without sully his memory. In his own behalf, he says, "For what I have been, I put myself upon my country;" but that amounts to no self-defence of political apostacy, self-interest, and the desertion of those very friends with whom he had formerly connected himself, purely on account of the consonance of their public opinions with his own. While all posterity will admire the vigour and brilliancy of his mind, a large portion of it will reprehend his yielding his

[July 1,

principles to his necessities, and join, to the admiration of his genius, the total disapproval of the courtly character of his sentiments.

The History of Mexico, recently presented to the public by Mr. Mill, will prove no unacceptable acquisition to the libraries of those who interest themselves in Spanish affairs. The dedication, to the chairman of the Anglo-Mexican Mining Association, which the author introduces as a prefix to the subject matter of his work, concludes with an observation which declares the spirit and feeling under the influence of which he undertook his self-imposed task. "To the man of science," says he, "it belongs not to be a calculator of commercial gain; but I am much mistaken if the measure of individual advantage in this undertaking be not fully commensurate (as it ought to be) with the other great objects to be accomplished by it." The great objects to which Mr. Mill alludes are uniformly kept in view. He is the friend of ingenuity, science, and adventure, but no adviser of rash or hasty enterprize. To the majority of the flattering accounts of the profits of mining he yields very limited belief; and asserts, in pretty direct terms, that to engage in working the mines of Mexico, is to put your property to a most dangerous hazard. While saying this, he however admits, that a fortunate few of those who risk their money, make great pecuniary profits; but adds the expression of his concern, that their success should tempt others, to the utter ruin of themselves and families. All this is very well, and does credit to the heart of Mr. Mill, as a feeling and sympathizing man; but does by no means apologize for the paucity of that which he expressly professes to give,—Spanish history. While far from saying that it does not, on that subject, possess much of what is valuable, we cannot but avow our wish that a still fuller account had been given; that a nearer approach had been made to the rich and ample variety of particulars to be found in the opulent stores of Humboldt's *Essay on the same topic*. It is true, that the author has amassed materials that cannot but be thankfully received by his readers; but those who have perused the writer we have just named, will not be pleased at finding themselves carried backward, rather than forward, by a later publication. Still, however, Mr. M.'s work will find readers, who know too little on the subject to form any comparative judgment; and, to such, his work will prove agreeable and useful.

The political condition of the European continent has been of a description to excite the attention, and exercise the talents, of a large proportion of the writers of every country in which the press is sufficiently free to admit the public expression

of their sentiments. Among these we have to name an authoress, who, under the signature of "A Lady of Rank," has published two octavo volumes, entitled, *Venice under the Yoke of France, and of Austria*. The work includes memoirs of the courts, governments, and people, of Italy, and presents a tolerably faithful picture of the present state of that country. If we add, that the lady includes, in the plan of her publication, some curious and interesting anecdotes of the family of Napoleon, our readers will acknowledge that such a feature is no small augmentation of the value of the undertaking. We are introduced to the main subject of the work through the medium of a preface, in the form of a dialogue, between the fair authoress and a friend. From this we collect, that the design of her work is to present its readers with a fair unexaggerated statement of the country whose condition she proposes to describe: "Nothing to extenuate, nor to set down aught in malice," to repeat her own quotation from our immortal bard. The facts, she informs us, have either come within her own knowledge, or been communicated to her by persons of the highest respectability and consequence; and the anecdotes, we are assured, are "not less true than curious." In a work, the first volume of which contains twenty-nine chapters, and the second fifteen, there is, of course, a great variety of matter, and many under-subjects which, though they are not introduced by any absolute necessity, have more or less of connection with the principal business of the publication. This business is, to exhibit the political state of Venice; and the grand object of that exhibition, to attribute to Napoleon all the evils it has suffered, and thereby to darken his character. His determination to destroy the Venetian republic is more than insinuated: the new form of government established under his auspices is denominated a *mock* government; the contributions he there levied are dwelt upon with a pleasure proportioned to the asserted enormity of the measure; and every act that distorted representation can turn against him, is seized with avidity. Numerous other points are touched upon, and the conduct of the Austrian government is not wholly spared; but the sufferings of Venice, not from Francis, but Napoleon, not under the Germans, but the French, yoke, is the grand object of the lady's animadversion. The colour of her politics tinges the style of her language, and betrays her anti-liberal principles. We however, disposed, as far as literary merit is concerned, to view her labours with a more candid eye than she has been pleased to survey the character and conduct of the French emperor, are willing to admit, that she possesses a large portion of the

the power of writing well: her diction, generally speaking, is elegant, her phraseology clear, her periods are round and sonorous, and her sentences and paragraphs full and satisfactory to the ear. These merits, and the diversity of information scattered through the volumes, will, we doubt not, render this production of "a Lady of Rank" highly agreeable to many of her readers; and, indeed, when we consider how little real harm any trifling indulgence in the aspersion of a character too well known and understood by every thinking person can absolutely effect, and how much rational gratification may be afforded by the latter part of a work, however its other parts may be tainted by calumny, we are rather disposed to congratulate the public on the appearance of "Venice, under the Yoke of France, and of Austria."

The perusal of Mr. WILLIAM MARTIN LEAKE'S *Journal of a Tour in Asia Minor*, has afforded us much pleasure, and some valuable information. Indeed, we know not of a country, from an account of which, those who delight in an acquaintance with the vestiges of Grecian art and civilization, can derive more curious and more substantial information. So correct, indeed, as we believe is this remark, that we, with the author, and many others, repeat the fact, that there is scarcely any province of the Ottoman empire equally difficult to explore. The deserted state of the country is not among the least of the obstacles a traveller has to encounter: the distance at which it is from any Christian country, adds to the barbarism of its inhabitants, and the personal danger of the traveller. Previously to Mr. Leake, only two persons, Paul Lucas and Captain Kinneir, had experienced the difficulty of traversing Asia Minor; and the state of the provinces, and necessitated mode of travelling, rendered it impossible that they should be able to ascertain any useful particulars, or acquaint themselves even with the geography of the country. Mr. L., however, by penetrating that Turkish district at a much later date than his precursors, has, by the improved civilization, been permitted to prosecute a more minute enquiry, and some of his local descriptions give us the highest ideas of the natural beauty of the places he visited. His information respecting the manners of the Turks of Asia Minor is equally full and satisfactory; and, indeed, the whole volume is occupied with such novel and valuable matter, that we wish our space would admit of its partial transcription. Mr. Leake's spirit of research appears to have directed his attention to every thing worthy of remark; and the minutia of his detail does not more fully prove the zeal with which he prosecuted his pursuit, than it satisfies the curiosity of the enquir-

ing reader. To read his journal is to see Asia Minor.

Mr. RYAN, in his little volume of *Original Poems*, dedicated to the Interests of Religion and Morality, has rendered no trivial service to the public. Though we think we see a greater variety of points on which the moral happiness of the human race depends, than are pointed out by this writer in his ingenious dedication to "Bernard Barton, the Quaker poet," we cannot but award the praise so justly due to the benevolent intention manifested by his producing the present work, "more with a view of doing good than of making money." Mr. Ryan observes, to his Quaker friend, that "formerly pages were exhausted in proving the superiority of religion to every thing else; but, were a paper now to be written on the subject, embracing every perfection, both in eloquence and composition, it is a question whether it would be read." This remark is, we presume, chiefly founded on the writer's recollection of the loads of octavos, quartos, and folios, that have been devoted to the endless discussion of a subject that still remains, and ever will remain, to be settled. That it may be desirable to store the young mind with those maxims of religious morality, the benefits of which no false and illusive objects can disguise, nor change of years annihilate, we entirely agree; and, further, we think that Mr. R. has put his principle in practice, through the medium of some pretty little poetical effusions. Founded on sacred subjects, they will attract the attention of all the young religious; and, enriched with moral precepts, they will ingratiate the sensible and reflecting. The religious poems are followed by a few that are miscellaneous. As a specimen of the author's style, we extract one of the best of these:—

The Wanderer's Lament.

O'er Erin's lofty mountain
I saw the splendid sun arise,
And gild each vale and fountain
That sparkled in the sunny dyes.
But ah! no beam, whose splendour
Illum'd the wood, or waters' foam,
Could yield a ray so tender
As when I saw it o'er my home.
I watch'd the moonlight trembling
O'er every hill and valley fair,—
'Twas sweet, but not resembling
The lustres that I've gaz'd on there.
I saw each star arising,
As oft at midnight's hour I'd roam;
But none, whose calm uprising
Was priz'd as that that's o'er my home.
The birds that seek the bowers,
When Flora decks the dewy plain,
Rove on their destin'd hours,
And seek their native homes again:
But I, though sorrows sting me,
And shadows cross where'er I roam,
No wing shall find to bring me
Once more to fields of youth and home.

The recently-published translation of LAVATER'S *Introduction to the Study of the Anatomy of the Human Body*, is a work which,

which, as pursuing a middle course between the profound depths into which the physician and surgeon are required to penetrate, and the comparatively superficial knowledge necessary to the artist, is, in a degree, calculated to promote the objects of both the medical student and the graphic enquirer. We cannot help saying, in the language of the preface, that it is "a great pity that those who devote themselves to the arts of design, do not study such parts of dead subjects as they have occasion to represent; that they do not combine this study with that of living models, and strive to make themselves acquainted with the causes and rules of that which they have observed." We are too well acquainted with the advantages obtained at the Royal Academy from the study and delineation of the living subject, not to feel the conviction, that a student's previous acquaintance with so much of the human organization as concerns the exercise of his art, would materially aid his practical progress.

The University of Oxford has adopted books for study and examination exactly on the plan of those on the Interrogative System of Sir Richard Phillips. Thus small books have been printed of Questions (like those by BARROW,) on the Old and New Testament, and on sundry other works used in the University; and a set of Questions is announced on Thucydides. We consider this novelty to be as creditable to the University as to the popular system which it has adopted. But, at the same time that the Questions are more erudite than could be adopted in juvenile establishments, they are less skilfully prepared by being arranged in the exact order of the text-book to which they refer, and thereby losing the chief advantage of the genuine Interrogative System.

The translator of *Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship, a Novel, from the German of Goëthe*, is manifestly a very clever man; but, whilst we admire his ability, we cannot agree with all his positions. He tells us in a preface, abounding in smart things, that "Johann Wolfgang von Goëthe has been very unjustly dealt with" in this country, in respect to the selections which have been made of his works for the purposes of translation. Now it is with literature just as with all other human productions, mechanical or intellectual. If they are worth the importation, that is, if they suit the market, they will always be liberally brought into the market. If this has not been the case with Goëthe, the reason must be, that his works have not been fitted for the tastes and wants of the English public. "*Wilhelm Meister*" is one of his maturer productions; and, under the pretext of giving the history of a young man's life and adventures, contains hints or disquisitions on almost every lead-

ing point in life and literature, and affords a distinct view of Goëthe's developed genius, his manner of thought, and his favourite notions. It has, from its first appearance, been extremely popular in Germany, and its songs and poems are familiar to the public, who speak of it with enthusiastic admiration. The translation is executed in a masterly way. Perhaps a little too much of the German mode of expression has been preserved; but there is a strength, originality, and raciness, about it, which cannot fail to please the reader, even when he is little disposed to admire the story or the sentiments of the author.

If mysticism and metaphysics were the best materials for the construction of a novel, we should set down *Rosaline de Vere* as a first-rate production. But unhappily for the author, and happily for the reader, something else is required in a popular novel than German mysticism and unintelligible abstractions. Lord Dillon, who is reputed to be the author of these volumes, has already published several works of equivocal reputation; and, although we are glad to see noblemen assume the livery of authors, yet we cannot congratulate his lordship upon his success.

Smith's Geological Atlas, Part VI., containing very detailed coloured maps of the strata of the four most northern English counties, separately on single sheets, viz. *Cumberland, Northumberland, Durham, and Westmoreland*, has just appeared. After the long interval in which the ingenious author, smarting under a deep sense of unmerited wrongs and neglect, has secluded himself from his friends in the metropolis, we are happy in perceiving, from the maps before us, that Mr. Smith has, in the mean time, not relaxed in his zeal and industry for completing the *Stratigraphical Survey of our Island*, which, so long back as 1793, he had begun, on simple and original principles, altogether his own, and borrowed from no one, as was particularly set forth, in March 1818, in the "*Philosophical Magazine*," and others of our monthly journals. Mr. Smith, on commencing his labours, proposed to himself the arduous and very expensive undertaking, of surveying and mapping the strata of our island, and of ascertaining the mineral and the organized contents of each stratum; and, about the conclusion of the last century, he had so far accomplished the same, as to then have ready for publication, his first general "*Map of the Strata of England, Wales, and the southern parts of Scotland*;" but, unfortunately, owing to the want of countenance to Mr. Smith, and in lack of the frequent mention of his novel labours by the professors, lecturers, and numerous writers, on the geology, mineralogy, and natural history, of Britain, whilst many of these

these were privately possessing themselves (some of them most surreptitiously) of Mr. Smith's hardly-acquired and unpublished materials; and owing, also, to the inadequate number of land and mineral owners who had put down their names as subscribers (only two of them having advanced money on their subscriptions); through these adverse circumstances, and the almost total exhaustion of his property in the undertaking, Mr. Smith was unable to effect any publication until August, 1815; which, most unfortunately for him, was some time after pompous announcements had been made, of a more correct and complete geological or geognostical map, being intended to appear almost immediately; and, although these were gross fallacies, and no such map appeared until May 1820, and then a very imperfect one, yet, coming from an influential body of subscribers of large sums of money, it opposed an unprecedented and most unjust bar to the fair remuneration of Mr. Smith, through the sale of his map, undoubtedly the first of the kind which had ever been prepared; and, through these adverse announcements being continued, and repeated in the works of several authors, the very inadequate sale of his map, and of several works which he began in illustration of it, occasioned the ruin of his affairs, and the consequent withdrawing of himself, as above mentioned.

CAPT. FORMAN has puzzled himself not a little, and his patient readers still more, by a confused discussion about the laws of gravity, the percussion of the equinoxes, the theory of the tides, &c. He probably means something; but, what he does mean, his mode of expression has not enabled us to guess. We are certainly as great friends to truth as himself, and no slaves to authority; yet we cannot, even with a good will, follow his reasonings to any conclusion. The best excuse which can be made for him, is, that he mistakes the sense on the points which he combats.

Wolsey was one of those phenomena of human characters, to the examination of which we may constantly recur with fresh interest. The details given to us by Cavendish and Kingston having become obsolete in language, serve rather as materials for the taste of modern writers, than as studies for modern readers. The public will therefore feel obliged to Mr. HOWARD for his well-arranged volume, under the title of *Wolsey the Cardinal, and his Times, Courtly, Political, and Ecclesiastical*. It is true, that Mr. Galt has recently gone over the same ground, but Mr. Howard has introduced us to a greater body of facts; and, while the one has filled his pages with dissertations not deficient in ability, the other has introduced to his readers a collection of incidents, accumulated by extensive reading and elaborate research.

The text is also enriched by many original documents, and enlivened by engravings of the splendid erections of the cardinal; works whose utility continue to our own times, and cover a multitude of his political sins. We could ourselves have furnished Mr. Howard with an anecdote of the cardinal beyond the tomb itself. In the year 1789, after much anxious research, his bones were disinterred at Leicester Abbey. They were laid in the sun on the platform of a bee-hive, and viewed with interest by visitors to the place; but, as they were in danger of being lost, the present editor of the *Monthly Magazine* obtained the gift of the skull, and had it in his possession till November, 1795; when, with a number of other relics, it was consumed by an accidental fire.

MR. JAMES BOADEN has presented us with a very amusing volume on the various portraits of Shakspeare, containing much anecdote, which ought not to have been lost. We confess that we give no credence to any of them, except that in the first folio edition. The others agree only in conferring on Shakspeare a high and bold forehead, while they differ in every other respect. The bust on the tomb, as copied by Mr. Boaden, is that of a butcher. The Gopsal portrait has a totally different character; but the Chandos and Knowle portraits are probably spirited delineations, taken in the vigour of life. We possess that which was engraved for Theobald's Shakspeare; and, in character, it is something between the heaviness of Drashout and the smirciness of the Chandos. Smith, the grocer, of Stratford, and Harte, the chair-maker, at Tewkesbury, both descended from Shakspeare's sister, strongly resemble the received portraits. Smith's is like Mr. Boaden's Chandos, and Harte's is like our Theobald.

CAPTAIN HALL, the intelligent companion of Lord Amherst, having made a voyage in the "*Conway*," to the western coasts of South America, in 1820-21-22, has favoured the public with two small volumes of *extracts from his journal*. To the imposing character of a captain in the British service, Captain Hall adds the still higher claims of being a philosopher and an able writer. These volumes, therefore, not only exhibit as full an account as has yet appeared, of Chili, Peru, and Mexico, but they bear the stamp of authenticity, and meet the public eye at a time when these countries command so much attention. It appears unquestionable, that the South Americans are unanimous in their resolution to render themselves independent of Europe; though, in the struggle, they unavoidably become the dupes and victims of the intrigues of their leaders to acquire distinction and ascendancy.

We are glad to see an elegant volume of *Researches in the South of Ireland*, by Mr. T. C.

[July 1,

T. C. CROKER, because, in proportion as information is multiplied relative to that fine and interesting country, public intelligence will promote its wished-for improvement. The work is purely antiquarian; and, as the ground was in part unexplored, the information is new and curious. The whole is enriched with a great number of very neat lithographic engravings from original drawings; and, like the information in the letter-press, they will prove at once new and interesting to general readers.

Mr. TENNANT's *Continental Tour* is a pleasant book for summer reading; and conveys a popular, though not very profound, view of the Low Countries, Germany, France, and Switzerland. For our parts, we do not like it the worse because the author has forbore to bore us with political economy and its vagaries, nor with agriculture and its calculations. In its way, this book is in good keeping, and its general interest is exalted by the introduction of some unpublished letters of Napoleon, which exhibit the character of that great man in an amiable point of view. The fac-similes verify them.

The disorganization of the Spanish colonies has, it seems, enabled a number of pirates of all nations to rendezvous in the neighbourhood of Cuba, who, besides plundering much in vessels, have barbarously treated the crews. Of these atrocities a Mr. Aaron Smith has published a faithful narrative, and it merits a general perusal. Poor Smith, it appears, being taken among pirates, was himself tried as one at the Old Bailey; but, happily, acquitted.

BIBLIOGRAPHY.

Part I. of Longman and Co.'s Catalogue of Old Books, comprising a Collection of Works in various Classes of Literature, in all Languages, including some recent Importations from the Continent. 2s.

BIOGRAPHY.

Life of the Right Rev. Jeremy Taylor, D.D. with a Critical Examination of his Writings; by Reginald Heber, D.D. Lord Bishop of Calcutta. 2 vols. post 8vo. with portrait, 15s. boards.

Biography of Celebrated Roman Characters, with Anecdotes illustrative of their Lives and Actions; by the Rev. William Bingley. 12mo. 7s. boards.

The Life and Remains of Edward Daniel Clarke, LL.D. Professor of Mineralogy, Cambridge, Author of Travels; by the Rev. W. Otter, A.M. 4to. 3l. 3s.

The Life of Shakspeare; Enquiries into the Originality of his Dramatic Plots and Characters, and Essays on the Ancient Theatres and Theatrical Usages; by Augustine Skottowe, esq. 2 vol. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

BOTANY.

A Catalogue of the Indigenous Pheno-

gamic Plants, growing in the Neighbourhood of Edinburgh, and of certain species of the Class of Cryptogamia, with reference to their Localities; by James Woodforde, esq. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bds.

CLASSICS.

Herodoti Historiarum Libri IX. Codicem Sancrofti Manuscriptum denuo contulit necnon reliquam Lectionis varietatem commodius digessit, Thos. Gaisford, A.M. 2 vol. 8vo. 1l. 4s.

A Literal Translation of Drakenborch's Text of the Twenty-first Book of Livy, with the Text, Ordo, Notes, and variae Lectiones: to which are added, a Map and an Appendix, showing the Route actually taken by Hannibal. 8vo. 8s. 6d.

Questions on Herodotus. 1s.

DRAMA.

Parts I. II. III. of the London Stage: a Collection of the most reputed Tragedies, Comedies, Operas, Farces, Melo-Dramas, and Interludes. 8vo. 1s. each.

Parts I. and II. of the London Stage Edition of the Plays of Shakspeare, from the accurate Text of Johnson, Steevens, and Read, with Shakspeare's Life, and a Glossary. 8vo. 1s. each.

The Brides of Florence, a Play in Five Acts, illustrative of the Manners of the Middle Ages: with Historical Notes, and Minor Poems; by Randolph Fitz-Eustace. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

Part I. of the Etymologic Interpreter; or an Explanatory and Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language: to which is prefixed an Introduction, containing a full Development of the Principles of Etymology and Grammar, &c.; by James Gilchrist. 8vo. 8s.

The Child's Monitor; or Select Rules for Spelling the English Language, with a few simple Questions in English Grammar and Arithmetic. 1s.

The English Spelling Book, arranged on a Plan entirely New, by which an Accurate Pronunciation of the English Language may be more easily acquired, and the Formation and Construction of Words more indelibly fixed on the Minds of Youth, than by any other work of the same kind; by W. Eley, master of the Free Grammar School, Rolleston. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

HISTORY.

Historical Sketch of the Progress of Discovery, Navigation, and Commerce, from the earliest Records to the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century; by William Stevenson, esq. 8vo. 14s.

The History of London: or interesting Memorials of its Rise, Progress, and Present State; by Sholto and Reuben Percy. 3 vols. 18mo. 16s. extra boards.

MEDICINE AND SURGERY.

Observations on Acute Rheumatism and its Metastasis to the Heart, &c. by T. Cox, M.D. 8vo. 4s.

An

An Essay on Mineral, Animal, and Vegetable, Poisons; in which the Symptoms, Mode of Treatment, and Tests of each particular Poison, with the general Morbid Appearances on Dissection, are concisely detailed, with coloured plates. 32mo. 3s. 6d.

Observations on the History and Treatment of the Ophthalmia accompanying the Secondary Forms of Lues Venerea, illustrated by Cases and a coloured plate; by T. Hewson, A.B. 8vo.

The Surgical Anatomy of the Arteries of the Human Body, designed for the use of Students in the Dissecting Room; by R. Harrison, A.B.S.C.D. 12mo. 5s. bound.

An Introduction to Anatomy and Physiology, for the use of Medical Students and Men of Letters; by T. Sandwith, surgeon. 12mo. with 12 plates. 9s. boards.

MISCELLANIES.

No. II. of the Universal Review, or Chronicle of the Literature of all Nations. 8vo. 5s.

No. I. of the Critical Gazette. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

The Characters of Theophrastus, translated from the Greek, and illustrated by Physiognomical Sketches, to which are subjoined the Greek Text, with Notes and Hints on the Individual Varieties of Human Nature. 8vo. 15s.

Part XII. of the Encyclopedia Metropolitana. 4to. 1l. 1s.

The New Annual Register, or General Repository of History, Politics, Arts, Sciences, and Literature, for 1823. 1l. 1s.

The Sea Songs of Charles Dibdin, with a Memoir of his Life and Writings. Imperial 8vo. 1l. 12s. half-bound.

Part II. of the Dictionary of Quotations, from the British Poets. 12mo. 7s. boards.

Vignettes of Derbyshire. Post 8vo. 5s. 6d.

The Edinburgh Annual Register for 1823. 8vo. 1l. 1s. boards.

The Circle of Humour for 1824. 12mo. 4s.

The Blank Book of a Small Colleger. 12mo. 4s.

No. I. of the Straggling Astrologer, being the richest Fund of Entertainment that perhaps ever issued from the press: to be continued weekly. 4d.

Best Intentions, or Thoughts and Reflections for Youth, Maturity, and Age. 12mo. 6s. boards.

No. I. of the Manners, History, Literature, and Works of Art, of the Romans, explained and illustrated; to be completed in twelve monthly Numbers, being the Commencement of a Classical Cyclopaedia. 8vo. 1s.

NATURAL HISTORY.

Conchologist's Companion; by the author of the Wonders of the Vegetable Kingdom, &c.

Vols. I. and II. of the Naturalist's Repository of Exotic Natural History,

consisting of elegantly coloured Plates, with Appropriate, Scientific, and General, Descriptions of the most Curious, Scarce, and Beautiful, Productions of Nature: forming collectively a truly valuable Compendium of the most Important Discoveries of Quadrupeds, Birds, Fishes, Insects, Shells, Marine Productions, &c. by E. Donovan, F.L.S.W.S. &c. 8vo. 4l. 4s. to be completed in 5 vols.

NOVELS AND ROMANCES.

Redgauntlet; by the Author of "Waverley." 3 vols. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Wilhelm Meister's Apprenticeship, a Novel from the German of Goethe. 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Gesta Romanorum, or Entertaining Moral Stories, invented by the Monks as a Fire-Side Recreation, and commonly applied in their Discourses from the Pulpit; from whence the most celebrated of our own Poets, and others, from the earliest Times, have extracted their Plots. Translated from the Latin, with Preliminary Observations and Copious Notes; by the Rev. C. Swan. 2 vols. 12mo. 15s. boards.

The Family Picture Gallery, or Every-Day Scenes. 4 vols. 8vo. 2l. 2s. boards.

Our Village: Sketches of Rural Character and Scenery; by Mary Russell Mitford. Post 8vo. 7s. 6d. boards.

Castle Baynard, or the Days of John; by Hal Willis. Post 8vo. 8s. boards.

The Inheritance; by the Author of "Marriage." 3 vols. post 8vo. 1l. 11s. 6d.

Torrenwald, a Romance; by Scriblerus Secundus. 4 vols. 12mo. 1l. 6s. boards.

The Witch Finder. 3 vols. 1l. 1s. bds.

Ourika. A Tale, from the French of the Duchess de Duras. 12mo. 3s. boards.

Caroline and Zelite, a tale. 12mo.

PHYSIOLOGY.

Physiological Fragments: to which are added, Supplementary Observations, to show that Vital and Chemical Energies are of the same Nature, and both derived from Solar Light; by J. Bywater. 8vo. 5s. 6d. bds.

POETRY.

The American Mariners, or the Atlantic Voyage: a moral Poem. 12mo. 8s. bds.

Secular Oration, delivered upon the Centenary of the Castle Lodge of Harmony.

Odes, Original and Translated, with other Poems. Fscap. 8vo. 3s. 6d.

Second Letter to a Friend in Town, and other Poems, by Chandos Leigh, esq. 8vo. 3s.

Conrad, and other Poems; by T. A. Templeman, LL.B. Fscap. 8vo.

Poems, and other Writings; by the late E. Rushton, of Liverpool. 8vo. 6s. boards.

The Silent River, and Faithful and Forsaken; Dramatic Poems; by Robert Sullivan. Fscap. 8vo. 5s. boards.

POLITICS AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Observations upon Slavery; setting forth

forth, that to hold the Principle of Slavery is to deny Christ; by Robert Lindoe, M.D. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

Moral Inquiries on the Situation of Man, and of Brutes, on the Crime of committing Cruelty on Brutes, and of sacrificing them to the Purposes of Man; with further Reflections; Observations on Mr. Martin's Act, on the Vagrant Act, and on the Tread Mill, &c.; by Lewis Gompertz, esq. 12mo.

Speech of the Earl of Darnley in the House of Lords, on Thursday, April 8, 1824, on moving for an Inquiry into the State of Ireland. 8vo. 1s. 6d.

THEOLOGY.

A Familiar and Explanatory Address to Young, Uninformed, and Scrupulous, Christians, on the Nature and Design of the Lord's Supper; with Directions for profitably Reading the Scriptures; a Dissertation on Faith and Works, an Exposition of the Commandments and Lord's Prayer, &c. Fscap. 8vo. 6s. boards.

An Historical Connection between the Old and New Testaments. 1s.

A Catechism of Prophecy, for the use of Sunday Schools. 1s.

A Short View of the Harmony of the New Testament. 1s.

A Narrative of the Conversion and Death of Count Struensee, formerly Prime Minister of Denmark; by Dr. Munter. 8vo. 8s. boards.

An Analysis of Paley's Evidences of Christianity, in way of Question and Answer, designed for the use of Students in Divinity, as well as for counteracting the Progress of Infidelity amongst the Middle Classes of Society. 12mo. 4s. boards.

The Difficulties of Infidelity; by the Rev. G. S. Faber, B.D. Royal 8vo. 7s.

Sermons of Hugh Latimer, some time Bishop of Worcester, now first arranged according to the order of time in which they were preached. To which is prefixed a Memoir of the Bishop; by John

Watkins, LL.D. 2 vol. 8vo. with a fine portrait. 1l. 4s. boards.

A Key to the Greek Testament, being a Selection of Chapters, philologically explained, for the use of Young Men designed for the Ministry; by C. Hook. 12mo. 3s. 6d.

Songs of Israel, consisting of Lyrics founded upon the History and Poetry of the Hebrew Scriptures; by W. Knox. 12mo. 5s.

Human Subordination; being an Elementary Disquisition concerning the Civil and Spiritual Power and Authority to which the Creator requires the Submission of every Human Being. Illustrated by References to some most extraordinary and not generally known Occurrences during the last Fifty Years, within the British Dominions, in the Management and Agitation of the still pending Question, commonly termed Catholic Emancipation; by Francis Plowden, L.C.D. 8vo. 6s. bds.

A Selection of Tracts and Observations on 1 John v. 7. by the Bishop of St. David's. 8vo. 5s.

The Two Rectors, in Ten Papers, illustrative of the Sentiments of the Two Parties in the Church of England. 12mo. 10s. 6d. boards.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Narrative of an Excursion to the Mountains of Piemont, and Researches among the Vaudois, or Waldenses, Protestant Inhabitants of the Cottian Alps: with Maps, Plates, and an Appendix; containing Copies of Ancient Manuscripts, and other interesting Documents; by the Rev. William Stephen Gilly, M.A. 2l. 2s. bds.

Letters from North America, written during a Tour in the United States and Canada; by Adam Hodgson. 2 vols. 8vo. 1l. 4s. boards.

A Tour on the Continent, through part of France, Switzerland, and Italy, in the Years 1817 and 1818; by R. Hog, esq. 8s.

SPIRIT OF PHILOSOPHICAL DISCOVERY, AND OF THE VARIOUS SCIENTIFIC JOURNALS.

THE preservation of meat, for very considerable periods of time, may, it has been discovered in France, be effected, by the aid of soot, from the chimneys where wood only is burnt for fuel, as in a great part of France. One pound of this soot is sufficient to cure three pounds of beef, and, after which, the soot will be little, if any, the worse, as a manure for the farmer's crops. The soot is put into a vessel with about four times its weight of water, and allowed to macerate during twenty-four hours,

with frequent stirring. The clear liquor then decanted is found charged with an increase of about $\frac{1}{25}$ th of its weight, consisting of the pyroligneous-acid and bituminous principles of the soot; and therein the meat, previously salted in the ordinary way, should be put to soak for half an hour, and then be taken out, and dried in the open air; by which process its effectual preservation is effected, and, at the same time, no material taste communicated to the meat.

The

The *gilding of fluted and carved picture frames* has been found to depend, in one of its most difficult operations, that of laying on the leaf-gold, upon electric action. After the frames are duly prepared, by a composition which is laid upon them with a brush, and the same has become dry, the surfaces intended to be gilt are brushed over with spirits of wine. The gold leaf, in suitable-sized pieces, is then taken up on a flat camel-hair brush, and presented within half or three-quarters of an inch of the part it is intended to cover, when instantly the gold-leaf flies off from the brush, and applies itself to every part of the moistened composition which it is capable from its size to cover, and covers the same, however irregular in shape, more perfectly than could otherwise be effected. The evaporating of the spirit excites the electric action which is the cause of this effect, which it is no less pleasant to witness than useful to obtain.

The *spontaneous combustion of dung-hills*, when suffered to become dry, will sometimes happen, as has been ascertained and attested by Dr. SAMUEL ROCKWELL, on the farm of Mr. Charles Elliot, at Sharon, in Connecticut State, in America. The dung of the stable had been flung out of a window, and accumulated in a heap, in a back-yard little frequented; but from which sparks of fire having been observed to blow by some of the family, an alarm was instantly given, and the neighbours called in, who made a careful search and thorough removal of the top of the dung-heap which was on fire, whereby they clearly ascertained, that a spontaneous combustion of the almost dry and fermenting mass had occasioned the peril of the whole farm premises, and not the diabolical act of an incendiary, as was at first naturally supposed.—*Silliman's Journal*, No. 11

The *causes of tornadoes, hurricanes, and squalls*, have been thus assigned by Dr. HARE, of Philadelphia. The air being a perfectly elastic fluid, its density is dependent on pressure, as well as on heat, and it does not follow that air, which may be heated in consequence of its proximity to the earth, will give place to colder air from above. The pressure of the atmosphere varying with the elevation, one stratum of air may be as much rarer by the diminution of pressure consequent to its altitude, as denser by the cold consequent to its

remoteness from the earth, and another may be as much denser by the increased pressure arising from its proximity to the earth, as rarer by being warmer. Hence, when unequally heated, different strata of the atmosphere do not always disturb each other. Yet, after a time, the rarefaction in the lower stratum, by greater heat, may so far exceed that in the upper stratum, attendant on an inferior degree of pressure, that this stratum may preponderate, and begin to descend: whenever such a movement commences, it must proceed with increasing velocity; for the pressure on the upper stratum, and of course its density and weight, increases as it falls; whilst, on the contrary, the density and weight of the lower stratum must lessen it as it rises, and hence the change is at times so much accelerated, as to occasion the furious and suddenly varying currents of air which attend tornadoes, hurricanes, and squalls.—*Silliman's Journal*, No. 12.

Ruby-pointed gold pens have been introduced, to obviate the rapid wear of steel pens on the paper, and the destructive corrosion of them by the ink: the ruby points or nibs are set in fine gold, not fashioned cylindrical like a quill, but in two separate plates, meeting in an angle like a trough: the spring of these gold plates occasions the slit to open and shut, freely and perfectly, accordingly as greater or less pressure on the paper is applied, so that the same pen will either write a bold text hand, or form printing letters, or write a delicate small hand, accordingly as it is used; and they are exceedingly durable. Steel nibs, fitting on to quill pens, are found to answer well, except as to their wear and corrosion.

Natural Snow-balls.—In Morris County, in New Jersey, United States, in January 1809, the Rev. D. A. CLARK observed, whilst snow was lying on the ground, that a shower of rain fell, and froze almost instantly and smoothly on the top of the snow; and, quickly afterwards, another fall of snow occurred: soon after which, the wind happening to blow strongly, it set this upper snow very generally in motion, producing innumerable balls, or short cylinders rather, which, on sloping grounds, acquired in many instances the size and roundness of barrels, before they either rested through their own accumulated weight, or were stopped by the fences, banks, or other inequalities of the ground.

The Right Hon. GEORGE KNOX has made experiments for detaching *bitumen* from a great variety of mineral substances: from whence he concludes, that nearly all the minerals classed by M. Werner under the denomination of the flætz-trap formation, contain notable quantities of bitumen; and smaller proportions of the same substance he was, but with difficulty, able to detach from several minerals belonging to the older Wernerian formations. The author concludes with an important caution to experimenters, viz. "the loss of weight by ignition, generally esteemed as water, may, in reality, be partly owing to the expulsion of bitumen."

Dr. ARNOTT has been successful in his treatment of several cases of *pulmonary disease*, chiefly through causing uniformity of temperature, and the prevention of draughts of cold air in the winter apartments occupied by his patients. This he effects by enclosing the front of the fire-place with glazed doors, the frames of which are lightly constructed of metal, which when shut closely encase the fire, and prevent its supply of air being drawn from the room. A pipe of proper size, laid from some outer room or the street, and furnished with an adjustable opening beneath the fire, supplies the necessary cold air, without the same communicating with the room, whilst the fire is being stirred or supplied with coals, or when the fire is disused. By this means a large room may by one fire be maintained in a comfortable and equal degree of heat in every part of it, with, the doctor asserts, a saving of one-half of the usual fuel, the prevention of dust in the room, &c.

The *welding of cast steel to itself or to iron*, at a heat little above a red heat, which low temperature is essential towards preserving the quality of the steel, has long been known and practised as a secret by Mr. AUGUSTUS SEIBE, of London. It is thus effected:—In a clean crucible borax is melted, and then with it one-tenth of its weight of pounded sal-ammoniac is mixed, and incorporated over the fire: the mixture is then poured out on to an iron plate, and, when cold, this glass-like substance is pulverized, and mixed with an equal weight of unslacked lime, and preserved for use. The pieces of steel or iron intended to be joined, being raised to a low red heat, are to have their surfaces strewed over with the above mixture, which will melt and run over them like

sealing-wax. These pieces are then to be returned to the fire, and further heated, but not nearly to the usual welding heat; and quickly, on withdrawing them, they are to be joined and beaten by the hammer, until the welding is perfect.—*Register of Arts*, No. 1.

The *ignis fatuus*, or will-o'-the-wisp, has of late years been considered by writers as occasioned by portions of some phosphoric gas, rising from stagnant and putrid pools or marshes, church-yards, &c. and drifting before the wind in a state of spontaneous ignition; but some serious doubts have been thrown on this explanation, in the *Mechanic's Magazine*, No. 8, and the suggestion offered, that some rather rare, large, flying insect, which occasionally possesses far greater luminosity than the glow-worm, gives rise, during its short and low flights, to the appearance in question. It is desirable that country persons, residing or frequently passing near to spots where will-o'-the-wisp is often seen, would note down in writing the day and hour of every such occurrence, and, after continuing this through a year, that they would add to such notes descriptions of the spots, with respect to the nearest roads, houses, and villages, by bearings and distances, and transmit these to ours or some other journal, the publication of which would enable any naturalist of the district to visit the spots, and make arrangements for watching at the most likely times for succeeding, in observing the phenomenon, and catching the luminous insect, if any such should appear to be present.

The *hardness and smell of soaps* have their origin and modifications in certain chemical principles, which it has lately been the object of M. CHEVREUL to discover, and thereby to improve the manufacture of this essential article in domestic economy, and in surgery and the arts. These experiments are detailed in vol. xxiii. of the *Ann. de Chim.*

The *strength of vinous liquors improve by evaporation, when covered by bladder*. According to the experiments of Dr. SUMMERING, alcohol will not pass through those insensible pores in a bladder which freely suffer water to pass, and that, owing to this property, spirits of wine may be highly rectified, by exposing it in a bladder to a current of dry air, whereby a rapid evaporation of the watery parts of the spirit may be effected. Cyprus wine, in a bladder thus

thus exposed, soon lost a sixth part of its bulk, and the remainder was thereby much improved in quality. The doctor found paper, when used as the covering of a jar, to have just the contrary effect of bladder; the spirit quickly escaped in vapour through its pores, and left the water behind.

Chalk was not the Creta mineral of ancient authors. Mr. SIEBERS, in the account of his Travels in Candia, the island in the Mediterranean anciently called Creta, and from whence the Latin writers derive their name for chalk, asserts that there are no strata of chalk on that island; but that a white marl, abounding in shells, and in some places indurated, so that possibly it might formerly have answered some of the purposes of chalk, has been erroneously confounded therewith by modern geologists. We trust that, ere long, numerous series of all the shells or other organic remains, from this Candian marl, will reach England, and have their species critically ascertained, in order to their comparison with shells which Mr. Smith, Mr. Parkinson, Mr. Sowerby, and others, have shown to be characteristic of particular strata in England; with some one of which strata, this marl of Candia, and consequently its under-

lying and its overlying strata (if any), most probably will prove to be identic.

The distillation of palatable and fresh water at sea has been effected by P. NICOLE, of Dieppe, by simply causing the steam, arising from boiling seawater in a still, to pass through a stratum of coarsely-pounded charcoal, in its way to the condenser or worm-tub.

Meteorolites.—Mr. R. TYTLER, a writer in a late Calcutta journal, speaking of two stones which lately fell from the sky near Futtepoore, mentions one of them as not being a fragment from a larger mass, contrary, as we believe, to the invariable fact; which in this case is pretty clearly confirmed, by Mr. T.'s own description of the shape of this stone: it "approaches in figure (says he) to an irregular hexagon." In the same paper, the exploded error is attempted to be revived which referred meteoric stones to our volcanoes; and it is mistakenly asserted, that stones of the true meteoric character have been ejected from Vesuvius, and found scattered in great numbers on its sides. The theory which considers our meteoric stones as ejections from lunar volcanoes, is in all its parts fancifully absurd,

MEDICAL REPORT.

REPORT of DISEASES and CASUALTIES occurring in the public or private Practice of the Physician who has the care of the Western District of the City Dispensary.

THERE is no part of medicine more obscure than that which is most open to sight and sense; for it is not only in cutaneous malady, but in cutaneous remedy also, that insuperable difficulties assail our attempts to trace cause, or to explain agency.

It is perhaps on this account, and from a dislike to practise our art upon mere empirical principles, that medicinal applications to the skin, which were wont to be much employed by our forefathers, are at the present time in comparative disrepute. The inquiring disposition of this our day stretches out from the *post* into the *propter hoc*, and observation itself is contemned as a fallacious guide, unless we can follow the process, as well as arrive at the result. On the other hand, habit and fashion rule the roast, in respect to remedial measures, beyond what would be suspected, or what indeed ought to be the case. Who is there among us that does not find himself administering alteratives according to the dicta of the day, who, had he lived in the days of Cullen or of Boerhaave, would, with

quite as much of apparent reason, have been prescribing antispasmodics, or exhibiting diobstruents. So that indolence of habit on the one side, and pride of reasoning on the other, may, unless much individual caution is exercised, give an injurious bias to modes of thinking and principles of acting.

In the course of the last month the writer has witnessed beneficial effects from plasters applied to the body's surface, in cases where, without having been forced almost into their employment, by want of success in other means, he confesses that he should not have thought of their use. Among several, he may mention three instances in which the opium and cumin plaster of the London Pharmacopœia have proved conspicuously serviceable. The first, a case of obstinate rheumatism, fixed upon the large mass of muscular fibres that are connected with the movements of the back and lower limbs; the second, one of chronic inflammation of the membrane lining the bowels; and the third, an instance of atrophy, in which the prevailing irritation

[July 1,

irritation was so great as imperiously to require opium, while the idiosyncrasy of the patient was such as to forbid its internal use.*

Now, in these examples of beneficial result, what has been the *modus operandi*? Is a warm and anodyne plaster to rheumatic muscles a mechanical support to their fibres? If so, one should anticipate an equal effect from mere bandage. Are the cutaneous nerves, or the cutaneous absorbents, parts of the series through which the mitigation of pain or the subduction of irritation are brought about? In that case, what becomes of our theory, that the outer skin while unabraded forms a barrier against the admission of things from without? And why cannot we effect the same good through the media of the stomach and internal absorbents? The fact is, that vital circumstance, either in orderly manifestation or irregular dis-

* All practitioners of medicine will occasionally have met with these peculiar susceptibilities to certain drugs, and indeed to articles of diet. Many individuals, even with a powerful stomach generally, can never eat with impunity of some kinds of meat, which are abstractedly easy of digestion; and to some persons the smallest conceivable quantity of opium proves positively poisonous.

play, presents us with a constant puzzle to ingenuity and employment of thought; and we are apt, by entering with too much eagerness into seeming openings for solution, to pursue their tract into confusing labyrinths of useless speculation.

During the past month of humidity and cold, there has been more of general indisposition than of positive or specific disease. What an astonishing influence do the changes of the atmosphere exercise over our functions and feelings! who shall tell the reason why this morning we rise to our daily duty with a springiness and alacrity of mind, as well as free from aches and pains; while to-morrow perhaps hebetude and indisposition shall attend us in all our movements and pursuits, pains penetrate into the very marrow of our bones; and existence, which is now a pleasure, shall then be a burden? With these variations, indeed, we find our barometers considerably to sympathize,—they go with us from fair to changeable, and from high to low; but *why* a cloud in the atmosphere should thus clog our spirits and cramp our limbs, not all the anatomy of Brooks, nor the physiology of Majendie, nor the pathology of Philip, nor the meteorology of Forster, with their united powers, can explain.

D. UWINS, M.D.

Bedford-row; June 20, 1824.

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE present month has nearly passed away without inducing, in their full measure, those genial improvements of the season which we had hoped. The solar heat, so necessary to expand and mature the earth's products, has yet been but occasional and evanescent. Chilling north-east winds have still prevailed, accompanied by enfeebling and blighting mists. The atmospheric character of the last month has been singular. In the north-west parts of England, and in Wales, the north winds were so dry and parching, that vegetation was impeded, and in considerable danger, from want of moisture; whilst in these parts, and to the eastward, the lands were drenched and sodden with rain. In all parts the fallows have been harsh and stubborn, and worked with difficulty. The report of the wheat crop, thus far, is universally good, and an average crop is expected; but it must not be forgotten, that a cold and unfavourable spring must necessarily impart some damage, although that may remain invisible during the early stages of the plant. Wheat is scarcely yet in the ear, excepting on our most forward soils; an advantage, the state of weather considered, which we may expect soon to be more favourable for the flowering process. Of the spring crops,

barley and oats, our accounts are not so favourable.

Beans promise highly, and peas also, in very favourable soils and situations. Grass is plentiful; and warm dry weather wanted, to make an abundant hay-harvest. Turnip-sowing and sheep-shearing have chiefly employed the country since our last. Wool does not hang in hand, nor are there any considerable stocks. Hops can neither be a great or a good crop. Price of oak-bark from nine to ten pounds per ton. All corn maintains a considerable and steady price; nor is it easy to speculate on the probable event of average crops at harvest. The meat market, by consequence, follows that of corn, and is in a similar state. Fruits are essentially injured by the rigour of the spring. The potato crop has, in course, sustained some injury; but the plant has of late years become so extensive, that we never experience any want of that most useful root. In Ireland, most unfortunately, the potato crop has received great damage. Land universally, but gradually, rising in price, and farms letting readily. Agricultural prosperity is returning with gradual, but firm and solid, steps, needing nothing now for its succour but a reduced and moderate taxation. A correspondent from an eastern

eastern county writes us, "The farmers are doing well,—the labourers very badly." However extraordinary, the same writer is an advocate for a free trade in corn.—A Mr. Sutton has published his remedy for the mischief done to the turnip-crop by the fly. But he has written unadvisedly on the subject, which he evidently misunderstands: he has put the cart before the horse. *It is not the fly which occasions the mischief, but the mischief that occasions the fly.*

Smithfield:—Beef, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.—Mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.—Veal, 4s. to 6s.—Lamb, 5s. 6d. to 6s.—Pork, 4s. to 6s.—Raw fat, 2s.

Corn Exchange:—Wheat, 42s. to 78s.—Barley, 30s. to 40s.—Oats, 21s. to 31s. 6d.—London price of best bread, 10½d. for 4lbs.—Hay, 80s. to 130s.—Clover do. 90s. to 130s.—Straw, 40s. to 54s.

Coals in the Pool, 31s. to 37s. 9d.

Middlesex; June 21.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

PRICES OF MERCHANDIZE.

May 20.

June 22.

Cocoa, W. I. common	£ 4 0 0	to 4 15 0	3 14 0	to 4 10 0	per cwt.
Coffee, Jamaica, ordinary	2 10 0	— 2 14 0	2 10 0	— 2 16 0	do.
—, fine	4 4 0	— 5 4 0	4 10 0	— 5 4 0	do.
—, Mocha	3 0 0	— 5 0 0	3 0 0	— 5 0 0	do.
Cotton, W. I. common	0 0 8½	— 0 0 9½	0 0 8½	— 0 0 9½	per lb.
—, Demerara	0 0 10¼	— 0 1 0½	0 0 10¼	— 0 1 0½	do.
Currants	4 15 0	— 5 0 0	4 15 0	— 5 0 0	per cwt.
Figs, Turkey	2 16 0	— 3 0 0	3 10 0	— 3 12 0	per chest.
Flax, Riga	51 0 0	— 54 0 0	50 0 0	— 53 0 0	per ton.
Hemp, Riga, Rhine	39 0 0	— 40 0 0	38 0 0	— 39 0 0	do.
Hops, new, Pockets	8 8 0	— 11 4 0	10 10 0	— 12 0 0	per cwt.
—, Sussex, do.	7 15 0	— 9 9 0	7 15 0	— 9 9 0	do.
Iron, British, Bars	9 0 0	— 9 10 0	9 0 0	— 9 10 0	per ton.
—, Pigs	6 0 0	— 7 0 0	6 0 0	— 7 0 0	do.
Oil, Lucca	9 10 0	— 9 15 0	9 5 0	— 9 10 0	25 galls.
—, Gallipoli	49 0 0	— 50 0 0	48 0 0	— 0 0 0	per ton.
Rags	1 18 0	— 1 19 0	1 18 0	— 2 0 0	per cwt.
Raisins, bloom or jar, new	3 15 0	— 3 18 0	3 15 0	— 3 18 0	do.
Rice, Patna	0 16 0	— 0 18 0	0 15 0	— 0 16 0	do.
—, Carolina	1 11 0	— 1 12 0	1 11 0	— 1 12 0	do.
Silk, China, raw	0 13 9	— 1 0 8	0 13 9	— 1 0 8	per lb.
—, Bengal, skein	0 11 5	— 0 12 10	0 11 5	— 0 12 10	do.
Spices, Cinnamon	0 6 9	— 0 7 4	0 7 3	— 0 7 5	do.
—, Cloves	0 3 6	— 0 3 9	0 3 6	— 0 0 0	do.
—, Nutmegs	0 2 10	— 0 2 11	0 2 9	— 0 0 0	do.
—, Pepper, black	0 0 5½	— 0 0 5¾	0 0 5½	— 0 0 5¾	do.
—, white	0 1 2	— 0 1 3¼	0 1 2	— 0 1 3½	do.
Spirits, Brandy, Cogniac	0 2 9	— 0 3 0	0 2 6	— 0 2 10	per gal.
—, Geneva Hollands	0 1 9	— 0 0 0	0 1 9	— 0 0 0	do.
—, Rum, Jamaica	0 2 6	— 0 2 8	0 2 6	— 0 2 8	do.
Sugar, brown	2 14 0	— 2 16 0	2 13 0	— 2 14 0	per cwt.
—, Jamaica, fine	3 7 0	— 3 8 0	3 7 0	— 3 11 0	do.
—, East India, brown	1 0 0	— 1 4 0	0 18 0	— 1 0 0	do. bond.
—, lump, fine	3 19 0	— 4 15 0	4 1 0	— 4 4 0	do.
Tallow, town-melted	1 17 0	— 0 0 0	1 17 0	— 0 0 0	do.
—, Russia, yellow	1 14 3	— 1 14 6	1 14 3	— 1 14 6	do.
Tea, Bohea	0 2 3	— 0 2 5½	0 2 3	— 0 2 5½	per lb.
—, Hy-on, best	0 5 7	— 0 5 10	0 5 0	— 0 5 6	do.
Wine, Madeira, old	20 0 0	— 100 0 0	20 0 0	— 100 0 0	per pipe.
—, Port, old	42 0 0	— 46 0 0	42 0 0	— 46 0 0	do.
—, Sherry	20 0 0	— 55 0 0	20 0 0	— 55 0 0	per butt.

Course of Exchange, June 22.—Amsterdam, 12 3.—Hamburgh, 37 6.—Paris, 25 75.—Leghorn, 47.—Lisbon, 50½.—Dublin, 9½ per cent.

Premiums on Shares and Canals, and Joint Stock Companies, at the Office of WOLFE and EDMONDS.—Barnesley CANAL, 240l.—Birmingham, 360l.—Derby, 140l.—Erewash, 1000l.—Forth and Clyde, 500l.—Grand Junction, 350l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 550l.—Mersey and Irwell, 1200l.—Neath, 350l.—Nottingham, 240l.—Oxford, 820l.—Stafford and Worcester, 800l.—Trent and Mersey, 2280l.—Albion INSURANCE COMPANY, 58l. 10s.—Hope, 5l. 15s.—Sun Fire, 220l.—Guardian, 23l. 10s.—Gas LIGHT Chartered

Chartered Company, 80*l*.—City Gas Light Company, 150*l*.—South London, 18*l*. 10*s*.—Leeds, 205*l*.—Liverpool, 200*l*.

The 3 per Cent. Reduced, on the 22d, were 94 $\frac{1}{4}$; 3 per Cent. Consols, —; 4 per Cent. Consols, 101 $\frac{1}{8}$; New 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ per Cent. 101 $\frac{1}{8}$; Bank Stock, 237 $\frac{3}{4}$.—Owing to the new plans of the Bank, Consols are expected to be at par before the end of July.

Gold in bars, 3*l*. 17*s*. 6*d*. per oz.—New doubloons, 3*l*. 14*s*. 9*d*.—Silver in bars, 4*s*. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ *l*.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF BANKRUPTCIES announced between the 20th of May, and the 20th of June, 1824: extracted from the London Gazettes.

BANKRUPTCIES. [This Month 93.]

Solicitors' Names are in Parentheses.

- A**SHBON, T. Canton-place, Poplar, underwriter. (Baker, L.)
 Austin, C. Luton, Bedfordshire, banker. (Aubrey, L.)
 Austin, J. B. Cheapside, druggist. (Russell and Son)
 Beale, C. Salisbury, oilman. (Lindsell, L.)
 Bird, W. Liverpool, merchant. (Taylor and Co. L.)
 Bliss, F. Freeman's-court, Cornhill, scrivener. (Palmer)
 Booth, P. Gee Cross, Cheshire, cotton-spinner. (Milne and Co. L.)
 Bulmer, G. D. Liverpool, money-scrivener. (Chester, L.)
 Campion, R. Horsleydown, cooper. (Dawes and Co.)
 Castell, J. Blackman-street, Newington, wire-worker. (Robinson)
 Caulfield, P. Monkton, Pembrokeshire, auctioneer. (Williams and Co. L.)
 Clark, R. and J. Jobling, jun. Trinity-square, coal-factors. (Grace and Co.)
 Courteen, R. Size-lane, dealer. (Reeves)
 Courthorpe, T. Rotherhithe, boat-builder. (Young and Co. L.)
 Crooke, W. Burnley, Lancashire, iron-merchant. (Beverley, L.)
 Drabwell, J. Great Russell-street, victualler. (Hinchin and Co.)
 Drew, T. Exeter, linen-draper. (Sweet and Co. L.)
 Duke, J. Basinghall-street, warehouseman. (Fisher)
 Edwards, G. and T. Hoggart, St. John's-street, West Smithfield, stationers. (Richardson)
 Edwards, W. Bleinham-street, merchant. (Cope)
 Evans, W. Albany-terrace, Old Kent-road, merchant. (Clark and Co. L.)
 Everitt, J. Stamford Baron, horse-dealer. (Hamilton and Co. L.)
 Fairmaner, J. Alfred-mews, Tottenham-court road, horse-dealer. (Carlton)
 Fatton, F. Maddox-street, Bond-street, watch-maker. (Jones and Co.)
 Finch, R. and J. Ensham, Oxfordshire, glovers. (Robinson and Co. L.)
 Fishwick, W. Habergham, Eaves, Lancashire, timber-merchant. (Norris, L.)
 Gaskell, F. Glossip, Derbyshire, cotton-spinner. (Milne and Co. L.)
 Giani, A. New Cavendish-street, music-publisher. (Orchard and Co.)
 Gibson, R. J. P. Great Bell Alley, merchant. (Hartley)
 Griffiths, W. Beaumaris, currier. (Blackstock and Co. L.)
 Hale, W. Church-street, Spitalfields, cabinet-maker. (Wilks)
 Hall, W. Lavton's-buildings, Southwark, merchant. (Farris, L.)
 Halliwell, W. Bunhill row, hatter. (Annesley)
 Harrison, S. New Sleaford, Lincolnshire, mercer. (Lambert, L.)
 Hiffennan, J. N. Alphington, Devonshire, starch-manufacturer. (Darke and Co. L.)
 Hill, J. Carlisle, mercer. (Birkett and Co. L.)
 Hilder, J. Lime-tree, victualler. (Sanford)
 Holmes, T. Nottingham, corn-factor. (Briggs and Co. L.)
 Hooman, J. Great Queen-street, Lincoln's Inn-fields, carpet-manufacturer. (Kaye)
 Humble, J. Manchester, shopkeeper. (Adlington and Co. L.)
 Huntress, W. Northowram, Yorkshire, cotton-spinner. (Wiglesworth and Co. L.)
 Jackson, E. York, goldsmith. (Batty, L.)
 James, Cath. Horsham, innkeeper. (Collingwood)
 Jameson, W. Pancras-lane, provision-merchant. (Smith and Co.)
 Joyce, H. S. and J. Freshford, Somersetshire, and T. Joyce, Bucklersbury, clothiers. (Fisher, L.)
 Kain, F. Fore-street, Limehouse, coal-merchant. (Harman, L.)
 Lewis, J. Bristol, grocer. (Clarke and Co. L.)
 M'Carthy, D. Shadwell, coal-merchant. (Burra and Co. L.)
 M'Kenzie, A. Lime-street, merchant. (Lane & Co.)
 Makepeace, H. Bristol, coach-maker. (Williams and Co. L.)
 Marshman, M. Trowbridge, clothier. (Morgan)
 Meybruch, F. Old Cavendish-street, tailor. (Tanner)
 Moore, J. Bristol, timber-merchant. (Henderson, L.)
 Moore, J. sen. Burnley, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Milne and Co. L.)
 Naish, J. Bristol, auctioneer. (Umney, L.)
 Noyes, J. Tooley-street, oilman. (Becke)
 Pacey, T. Lincoln, mariner. (Anderton and Co. L.)
 Parke, J. Liverpool, druggist. (Hurd and Co. L.)
 Pine, T. and E. Davis, Maidstone, millers. (Fisher and Co. L.)
 Pomeroy, R. jun. Brixham, Devonshire, banker. (Abbott, L.)
 Prestwidge, S. Drury-lane, grocer. (Hindmarsh)
 Purchas, S. Yeovil, draper. (Bridges and Co. L.)
 Raney, J. Whitehaven, banker. (Oliverson and Co.)
 Rawlings, R. and J. Frome Selwood, Somersetshire, card makers. (Hartley, L.)
 Roberts, J. Cheltenham, coal-merchant. (King, L.)
 Rossiter, T. Bristol, bottle-liquor merchant. (Platt)
 Sanders, T. A. Penkridge, surgeon. (Loves and Co.)
 Sherwin, J. and J. Drane, Gould-square, Crutched Friars, comb-makers. (Kirkman and Co. L.)
 Sheriff, W. Liverpool, dealer. (Wheeler, L.)
 Skaife, J. S. Tokenhouse-yard, hatter. (Bowman)
 Smith, J. Church-passage, Fenchurch-street, money-scrivener. (May and Co.)
 Smith, T. Chepstow, cabinet-maker. (Platt, L.)
 Smith, F. B. A. and D. Old Trinity-house, corn-factors. (Fisher)
 Smyth, T. Exeter, bookseller. (Downes, L.)
 Spofforth, R. jun. Howden, Yorkshire, scrivener. (Lowndes, L.)
 Stephenson, C. V. Liverpool, linen-draper. (Chester)
 Symonds, N. W. Crutched Friars, merchant. (Leigh)
 Thompson, J. Birmingham, victualler. (Baxter, L.)
 Thropp, J. Tooley-street, victualler. (Hodgson and Co.)
 Todd, E. Charlton, Lancashire, cotton-spinner. (Milne and Co. L.)
 Tode, C. P. Regent-street, St. James's, watch-maker. (Mayhew)
 Vankempen, P. Wapping-wall, brewer. (Cranch, L.)
 Warnford, F. Wakefield, tea-dealer. (Noy and Co.)
 Waterhouse, C. Bridgnorth, druggist. (Phillipott and Co. L.)
 Wells, T. Union-street, Southwark, hat-manufacturer. (Williams)
 Whitaker, J. St. Paul's Church-yard, music-seller. (Hardman)
 Whitbread, W. South-end, linen-draper. (Jones)
 White, W. B. Strand, linen-draper. (Parker)
 Willcox, O. Tottenham court-road, butcher. (Cooke and Co.)
 Williams, E. Fenchurch-street, wine-merchant. (Taylor)
 Wilson, R. Turnham green, draper. (Hurd and Co.)
 Wilson, R. Tooley-street, victualler. (Fisher and Co.)
 Wyldt, J. Macclesfield, victualler. (Milne and Co. L.)

DIVIDENDS.

Allison, G. Bishopwearmouth
 Atkinson, P. Rathbone-place
 Baker, J. Crutched Friars
 Baker, J. Bath
 Ball, R. Bristol
 Barnby, J. New Malton, Yorkshire
 Barrett, W. Cardiff
 Barton, J. Tardebigg, Warwickshire
 Baseley, T. W. and W. Stapleton, Newport Pagnell
 Becher, C. C. Lothbury
 Bedson, T. and R. Bishop, Aston, near Birmingham
 Berry, T. Bond-court, Walbrook
 Blackley, E. Wood-st. Cheapside
 Blair, G. and W. Plimpton, Lower Thames-street
 Bradock, J. Manchester
 Brown, A. Plymouth
 Buckley, J. Saddleworth
 Button, W. and W. Paternoster-row
 Callow, J. Princes-street, Soho
 Chambers, J. Gracechurch-street
 Chetham, J. Stockport
 Coates, H. Bradfield, Essex
 Coupland, C. R. F. and E. Leeds
 Cross, R. Harley-tower, Shropsh.
 Crutchley, H. Warwick
 Dalton, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne
 Davidson, W. and A. Garnett Liverpool
 Day, R. Crooked-lane
 Day, R. H. Tovil, Kent
 D'Arville, G. Oxford-street
 Dickie, J. Devonport
 Dix, J. High-street, St. Mary-labonne
 Dow, J. Bush-lane
 Drakes, D. and G. Smith, Reading
 Drummond, W. Hull
 Ebbs, E. Minories
 Evans, D. Swansea
 Fasana, D. Bath

Fearne, C. Old Broad-street
 Fearnley, C. Crutched-friars
 Fildes, J. Lamb's Conduit-street
 Fowler, D. Lime-street
 Franklin, W. Ladydown, Wiltsh.
 George, J. M. Horsham
 Glover, D. Gutter-lane
 Grace, R. Fenchurch-street
 Handscomb, J. H. Newport Pagnell, Bucks
 Harman, T. C. Wisbeach
 Harrison, C. Aldgate, High street
 Hawkfns, R. F. Three Colt-street Limehouse
 Herbert, J. Hylord's-court, Crutched-friars
 Herbert, R. and W. Buckmaster, St. Mary Axe
 Herbert, J. Windmill-court, West Smithfield
 Hepke, T. and H. O. Van Post, St. Mary-hill
 Holdsworth, W. Bradford, Yorkshire
 Holt, H. F. Cannon-row, Westminster
 Howard, E. and J. Gibbs, Cork-street, Burlington-gardens
 Hunt, H. Liverpool
 Huxley, C. R. Newgate-street
 Jones, T. St. John's-street, West Smithfield
 Jordan, R. Salford
 King, F. Warwick
 King, W. Fareham, Hampshire
 Knight, J. Halifax
 Laughton, J. Arbour-square, Commercial-road
 Lax, J. Sunderland
 Littlewood, J. Rochdale
 M'Allis, J. Liverpool
 M'Lean, W. Upper Mary-labonne-street
 M'Queen, W. H. and S. Hamilton, Newman-street

Mann, F. A. Plymouth
 Marsden, P. Sheffield
 Maund, J. New-street, Covent-garden
 Mayor, C. Somerset-street
 Moorhouse, G. Doncaster
 Newland, J. Liverpool
 Nightingale, T. Watling-street
 Parker, G. Birchin-lane
 Pelerin, H. F. Lloyd's Coffee-house
 Penney, F. G. Brighton
 Pigram, J. and T. R. Maidstone
 Pile, M. Jun. Sidmouth
 Pilbury, L. Stafford
 Pinck, J. Chichester
 Richardson, J. Holborn
 Roberts, E. Oxford-street
 Robinson, M. A. Red Lion-street, Holborn
 Robson, J. Sunderland
 Schlesinger, M. B. Church-court, Clement's-lane
 Shands, W. Old Change
 Shillitoe, T. York
 Simpson, F. Huddersfield
 Sparks, J. and A. Coles, Portland-street, Mary-le-bone
 Stewart, W. Mitre-court, Cheapside
 Street, J. F. Budge-row
 Upsall, H. Wood Enderby, Lincolnshire
 Wake, R. B. Gainsborough
 Wall, W. Oxford
 Weeks, J. Exeter
 White, S. U. Edingley Cotton-mill Nottinghamshire
 Wilks, R. Chancery-lane
 Winfield, J. and T. Thompson, Gateshead, Durham
 Wright, T. Duke-street, St. James's
 Wright, G. T. Piccadilly.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS IN JUNE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE sessions of Parliament has been terminated by the following Address of the Speaker, and Speech from the Throne:—

May it please your Majesty,—We, your Majesty's faithful Commons of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, attend your Majesty with our concluding bill of supply.

It was indeed gratifying to us to learn from your Majesty, at the commencement of the session, that the agricultural interest, so deeply important as it is to our national prosperity, but to which Parliament could at any time have afforded but very partial and imperfect relief, was gradually recovering from the depression under which it had so grievously laboured; and we confidently hope that that improvement will be the more substantial and the more satisfactory, because it has continued, and still continues.

Equally gratifying to us, sire, was your Majesty's declaration, that trade and commerce were extending themselves both at home and abroad; that increased activity pervaded almost all branches of manufactures; and that the growth of the revenue had been such as not only to sus-

tain public credit, but, after providing adequately for the services of the year, to leave such a surplus as might be most satisfactorily applied to the reduction of some parts of our system of taxation.

Sire, we did not hesitate to make ample provision for the augmentation of our establishments by sea and land, rendered necessary by the distribution of your Majesty's naval force and the strengthening of your Majesty's garrisons in the West Indies.

Sire, after providing for the services of the year, it was a most acceptable duty imposed upon us, to consider in what manner the reduction of such parts of our taxation could be effected, as would be best calculated to infuse fresh life and vigour into important branches of the national industry.

Sire, two courses were obviously open to our consideration,—the reduction of direct taxation, or the disencumbering the trade of the country of those restraints and impediments which are so utterly inconsistent with every enlarged and enlightened principle of trade, and which nothing but the exigences of the state, or the infancy of trade, could at any time either recommend or justify.

Sire,

[July 1,

Sire, the latter alternative was adopted by your Majesty's faithful Commons: the field, however, was large before us, and to our exertions there was obviously this limit,—the extent to which the revenue would allow of the immediate sacrifice, and the consideration that it would neither be practicable, nor, if practicable, would it be advisable, too roughly and too precipitately to break down a system which, however faulty, had been the growth of ages, and on the existence of which so immense a capital had been invested.

Sire, so far, then, as our means would admit, and so far as a due attention to the difficulty and delicacy of this alteration of system would allow, we have effected, as we confidently hope, a vast and permanent advantage to the nation.

Sire, in considering the state of Ireland, we have felt it, however painfully and reluctantly, our imperative duty to concur in the enactment for another year of the Insurrection Act; not, sire, deluding ourselves with the vain hope and expectation that such a measure would cure the evils, or remedy the grievances, with which the disturbed districts of that country are so unfortunately distracted; not, sire, concealing from ourselves the harshness of the enactment and the severity of the penalties, or the total inaptness of the law itself to the first and fundamental principles of the British constitution; much less, sire, contemplating that such a measure could at any time be proposed as a permanent law for Ireland; but, deeply impressed as we are with the emergency of the moment, confident that the existence of such a law has restrained the excess of outrage, and believing that it has operated as a protection to the innocent, and even as mercy to the guilty, we have felt, sire, that the magnitude of the evil, and the experience of the efficacy of this law to mitigate in some degree the extent of that evil, call for and justify its temporary re-enactment.

Sire, it would ill become me to enter into detail on the various other subjects which have engrossed our attention; but I may be permitted to express a perfect conviction, that your Majesty's faithful Commons, by their anxious deliberations to effect whatever may conduce to the permanent interests of the nation, have entitled themselves to the gracious approbation of your Majesty, and to the full and entire confidence of the public.

The following Speech was then made by the king:—

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I cannot close this session of Parliament without returning to you my warmest acknowledgments, for the diligence and assiduity with which you have applied yourselves to the several objects of public

interest that have been submitted to your consideration.

I deeply regret the painful necessity under which you have found yourselves of renewing for a further period measures of extraordinary precaution in Ireland.

I entirely approve of the enquiries which you have thought proper to institute as to the nature and extent of the evils unhappily existing in the disturbed districts of that country, and I have no doubt that you will see the expediency of pursuing your enquiries in another session.

I continue to receive from all foreign powers the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards this country, and you may rely on my endeavours being invariably directed to the maintenance of general peace, and the protection of the interests and extension of the commerce of my subjects.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I thank you for the supplies which you have provided for the service of the present year, and especially for the grants which you have so liberally made in furtherance of the interests of religion, and in support of the splendor of the crown.

I am fully sensible of the advantages which may be expected to arise from the relief you have afforded to some of the most important branches of the national industry.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I have the greatest satisfaction in repeating to you my congratulations upon the general and increasing prosperity of the country.

I am persuaded that you will carry with you into your respective counties the same spirit of harmony which has distinguished your deliberations during the present session, and that you will cultivate among all classes of my subjects those feelings of content and of attachment to the Constitution, upon the continuance and diffusion of which, under Providence, mainly depends not only individual happiness, but the high station which this kingdom holds among the nations of the world.

On the acts of this sessions we have some remarks to add. Political economy and internal regulations have been its chief employment: but the measures adopted little accord with the expectations of an enlightened public, and with the real wants of the nation. It is true that our artificial state calls for the reconciliation of opposing elements; and that, in the multitude of dilemmas in which our legislators find themselves, they are obliged to resort to the briefest expedients, and to mere topical remedies. The outward forms are to be preserved, and a system to be upheld; philosophical

philosophical and radical remedies are therefore out of the question. Members of Parliament may mean well, but they cannot reconcile contradictions,—they cannot persuade manufacturers to pay high prices for labour, when it can be obtained for lower prices,—they cannot enable landlords to get high rents without high prices for produce,—they cannot enable poverty to live as well at high prices as at low prices,—they cannot enable people to pay enormous taxes without depreciating the value of money, and making every thing dear,—they cannot, if things are dear, enable half-fed manufacturers to live,—they cannot confer wealth on foreign nations, to enable them to purchase manufactures at high prices,—they cannot prevail on foreign governments not to encourage their own domestic manufactures,—they cannot maintain public credit without paying the nominal interest of the debt,—they cannot make justices of the peace either wise or humane, when they are appointed to their office without reference to the powers of their heads, or the qualities of their hearts,—they cannot make men more honest in proportion to the distress they suffer, or are threatened with,—themselves chiefly lawyers, they cannot prevent lawyers from devouring the substance of debtors and creditors, by leaving these to settle among themselves,—they cannot reconcile the tithe system with the agricultural interest,—they cannot prevent rapacity and abuse of power in colonies maintained at thousands of miles from the seat of government,—they cannot reconcile the enjoyments of absentee landlords with the local prosperity of tenants,—they cannot vote against the interests of the patrons of the boroughs which they represent,—they cannot prevent needy electors from receiving bribes,—they cannot prevent committees of magistrates, and other authorities which decide by majorities, from being cruel,—they cannot render close corporations, which fill up their own vacancies, wise or respectable,—they cannot leave to judges and benches of magistrates the power of imposing discretionary punishments, and victims of law not be exposed to undue prejudices and passions,—they cannot collect large revenues without exposing the people to indiscriminate severity from revenue boards,—and they cannot expect jurors to bestow much extra time on cases brought before them, while the jurors are unpaid by the public for their

attendance! While these points and principles are irreconcilable or unrespected,—while they oppose systems, and the systems are to be untouched,—much cannot be effected by Parliament, whatever credit may be due to individual members; and we are far from being disposed to deny, that great zeal in the public service has been displayed during the past Sessions.

As one means of returning into circulation the taxes flowing from the country to the metropolis, the Bank of England have announced measures creditable to him who planned, and to the enlightened spirit of the Court of Directors who adopted them. They propose henceforward to advance, on stock and public securities, three-fourths of the amount for one or six months at four per cent. and to make loans on good bills at long dates, in addition to their past practice of discounting at four per cent. bills at three months. Both these measures, as well as that of their lending on mortgage, are fraught with advantages to the landed and commercial interests, and must, in due time, promote in an unexampled degree the prosperity of the country. The only danger is a system of favouritism and political partiality; but the Bank Directors are wary men, and do not abuse their trust, except when adroitly imposed upon by *some wolf in sheep's clothing*. The new measures will have effects which will figure in our national history.

The *London Gazette* has given the official details of Sir C. M'Carthy's disastrous engagement with the Ashantees; and an account of the destruction of an extensive village in the vicinity of Succondee, in retaliation on the natives for having fired on one of our boats, and disarmed several soldiers who were escaping from the Ashantees.

The first despatch is from Major Chisholm, dated February 23, and thus commences—

It is with infinite sorrow I acquaint you, for the information of Earl Bathurst, that since I had the honour of addressing you on the 3d inst. on the subject of the engagement which took place near Assamacow, in the Western Wassaw country, on the 21st inst. I have ascertained that his excellency, Sir C. M'Carthy, was severely wounded, taken prisoner, and immediately put to death by the barbarous enemy! I am concerned to state, that of eleven officers of the regulars and militia, who belonged to his excellency's division, two only have returned here. Mr. J. T. Williams, secretary, and another gentleman,

[July 1,

man, are said to be prisoners, and it is understood that the other seven were killed, either in the action, or after they were taken prisoners.

About two o'clock on the 28th of January, (says Major Ricketts,) the Ashantees, 10,000 in number, marched up to the opposite bank of the river, when the action commenced immediately, with determined vigour on both sides, and lasted till nearly half past four o'clock; it was reported before four o'clock that the regulars, volunteers, and militia, had no ammunition left, only twenty pounds per man having been issued to them, on which I immediately went to the ordnance storekeeper, Mr. Brandon, who had received his excellency's positive orders always to have forty rounds for each man, packed up in kegs, and which was always to accompany him, but he acquainted me that he had only with him one small keg of ball and one of powder, which was immediately issued to the men, but which, it may be supposed, did not last long. The enemy, perceiving that our fire had become slacker, attempted to cross the river, and succeeded; they had frequently attempted the same thing before, but were repulsed with great slaughter; they at the same time sent a very considerable force round our flanks, to cut off our retreat, which they completely succeeded in doing, from their superior numbers; the whole now became one scene of confusion, the enemy having intermixed with us; after which I saw no more of his excellency. The people took different directions, and a number of the wounded men followed me into the thickest parts of the woods, through which, with the assistance of a Wassawman, who undertook, for a reward, to guide us, we travelled the whole of that night, and half the next day, frequently going a considerable distance through a stream of water, for the purpose of hiding our track.

The returns state that Capt. Heddle, Royal Cape Coast Militia, was killed in the action. The following officers are returned as missing, and supposed to have been killed:—Brig.-gen. Sir C. M'Carthy, Ensign Wetherill, Dr. Tedlie, T. S. Buckle, esq. Capts. Jones, Raydon, and Robertson, and Mr. Brandon, acting ordnance storekeeper. Capt. Ricketts and Ensign Erskine, slightly wounded; 90 men wounded, and 177 supposed to have been killed or lost in the woods.

At a dinner given to General San Martin, the chairman, in proposing his health, spoke of him as follows:—

"No sooner had the voice of liberty, raised on the banks of the river Plate, echoed in the Peninsula, than General

San Martin conceived it to be his duty to abandon the Spanish service in which he had so often fought and distinguished himself, and repaired to Buenos Ayres, to lend his arm to throw off the Spanish yoke. During twelve years, the efforts of General San Martin to establish the independence in that country were unremitting and successful. The passage of the Andes, in which nature herself was vanquished by the genius of man; the battles of Chacabuco and Maipo, in which the Spanish power in Chili was put down never to rise again; the bold attempt to wrench from the grasp of tyranny the land of the Incas with a handful of men; the brilliant and uninterrupted success that crowned General San Martin on that memorable campaign, until he thought it advisable to retire from the direction of public affairs; all these achievements of General San Martin are already recorded in the tablets of time by impartial history, and will carry down his name to future generations, covered with glory and immortality. But it is not only as a warrior that General San Martin is entitled to the respect and admiration of men; he has shewn himself an enlightened statesman and a virtuous citizen. During the short space he was at the head of public affairs in Peru, surrounded as he was by dangers and difficulties, he devoted his attention to such measures as might improve the condition of the people. Well aware of the salutary influence exercised by that powerful arm of civilization, which so appropriately was called the artillery of thought, General San Martin proclaimed the freedom of the press. He also healed two of the deepest wounds humanity ever suffered; he ameliorated the condition of the indigenous race, and abolished that shocking and infamous trade in human blood under the denomination of the Slave Trade."

In a neat and appropriate speech, the general, in Spanish, returned thanks:—He was naturally fond of peace, and it was his most anxious and cordial wish that the tranquillity of South America might not be disturbed; he flattered himself that the court of Madrid would relax in its mad pretensions, and see the advantage of living on terms of harmony with a country that had now for ever escaped from its grasp, and that this would also be the policy of the other cabinets of Europe; but, added he, in the most emphatic words, should war in any shape be carried to our coasts, thither will I fly, and there do I pledge to shed the last drop of my blood in defence of that just freedom which we have already proved to the world we can both earn and enjoy.

INCIDENTS,

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON,
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

CHRONOLOGY OF THE MONTH.

MAY 24.—Sir Francis Burdett proposed, at the Westminster dinner, a plan of parliamentary reform. It embraced household suffrage, triennial parliaments, voting in districts to diminish the expenses of the people, and the elections to terminate in one day.

June 1.—Three men, named Wagstaff, Easterby, and Hill, executed at the Old Bailey. The case of Wagstaff excited much public sympathy.

—3.—John O'Neill, of Bath, and the Society of Friends, petitioned the House of Commons for the liberation of Carlile.

—.—In the Court of King's Bench, Thomas Thurtell and John B. Snowden, found guilty of conspiring to defraud the County Fire Office of 1830*l.* by a false insurance.

—7.—A numerous meeting held at Freemason's Hall, the Marquis of Lansdowne in the chair, it was resolved to form institutions for the instruction of children under six years of age.

7 and 8.—Five young men, of the names of Campion, Jeffereys, Christopher O'Conner, and Hessell, tried at the Old Bailey, and found guilty, except O'Conner, for vending "*Paine's Age of Reason*" in the shop of Carlile, in Fleet-street. Campion was sentenced to imprisonment for three years, and to enter into recognizance to the amount of 100*l.* for good behaviour during life. Jeffereys to eighteen months' imprisonment, and 50*l.* security for good behaviour for life. Christopher to six months', and to be bound to the like behaviour for life: and Hessell to two years' imprisonment, and to recognizance for 100*l.* for life.

—8.—A fire took place in Carlton House, which did some damage, and several valuable pictures were destroyed.

—9.—A meeting, held at the London Tavern, to take into consideration a plan for making a canal between the Bristol and the British channel, to avoid the dangerous navigation round the Land's End, when several resolutions for carrying the same into effect, were unanimously agreed to.

—.—Three young men, of the names of Clark, Cochrane, and Haley, tried at the Old Bailey for publishing alleged blasphemy contained in the "*Republican*," which they sold in the shop of Carlile, found guilty, and sentenced —Clarke to three years' imprisonment, and recognizance of 100*l.* for life: Cochrane, to six months' imprisonment, and recognizance for life: and Haley, to three years' imprisonment and 100*l.* recognizance for life. Much surprise has

been felt that the sentences on these parties should have been aggravated by their defence; for, by universal principles of justice, a man ought to be tolerated in his defence, and the defence cannot be considered as a part of the crime with which he was charged. This subject merits the special notice of the legislature, especially as the anomaly has taken place in regard to persons obnoxious to public opinion, but which, nevertheless, is a precedent for other cases, and therefore merits animadversion.

—14.—Capt. O'Callaghan, convicted at the Surrey sessions of an assault on the Rev. Mr. Sanrin, son of the Bishop of Dromore, in resentment of an affront put on some ladies under the captain's protection. The jury found the fact; but, under the circumstances, recommended the captain to the mercy of the court; which, however, sentenced him to a fine of 20*l.* and a month's imprisonment in the House of Correction at Brixton, subject to the regulations of a prison, destined to the punishment of infamous crimes! The case has excited so intense an interest through the nation, that it is to be hoped, in the next session of parliament, measures will be adopted to regulate the unsound discretion of our inferior tribunals, and the indiscriminate discipline introduced into jails under the direction of committees of magistracy.

—15.—A numerous body of the merchants of London petitioned the House of Commons, praying for the recognition of the independence of the South American States.

—17.—A petition, signed by 10,000 dissenters, presented to the House of Commons, praying for the removal of civil disqualifications on account of religious opinions.

—18.—A numerous meeting of distinguished and respectable characters took place at Freemasons' Tavern, the Earl of Liverpool in the chair, when it was unanimously resolved to erect a monument, as a tribute of national gratitude, to the late eminent James Watt.

—.—The judges of the Court of Common Pleas have extended the rules of the Fleet prison to the following limits, viz. from the gate of the prison to Chatham-place, including both sides of the way (excepting Fleet-market), and to St. Paul's, to Salisbury-court and Shoe-lane, including the two churches of St. Bride's and Ludgate; but excepting Ave Maria-lane, and Blackfriars gateway.

The month has been remarkable for its unseasonable coldness and wetness; not more than two or three days having been

of the summer temperature, and free from rain.

MARRIED.

At St. Mary-le-bone-church, the Rev. William Robinson, to Susannah Sophia, daughter of Lord Ashbrook.

At St. Pancras-church, Daniel Smith, esq. of Stonehouse, Devonshire, to Mrs. N. Stockdale, of Camden-terrace, Camden-town.

John Kingsmill, esq. of Cavendish-square, to Elizabeth Katherine, daughter of the late Sir Robert Kingsmill, bart.

At Sunbury, the Hon. Thomas William Gage, to Arabella Cecil, daughter of the late William St. Quintin, of Scampton-hall, Yorkshire.

George James Duncan, esq. to Lucy Wallace, daughter of the late A. Cairncross, esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square.

Mr. James Ridgeway, jun. of Piccadilly, to Miss Martha Hearn, of Crendon Underwood, Bucks.

Mr. Henry Moore, of Upper Mary-le-bone-street, to Miss Manly, late of Exeter.

Mr. Greenway Robins, of Walworth, to Miss Cordelia Ware, of Southwark.

Falconer Atlee, esq. of West Hill-house, Surrey, to Emma, daughter of the late D. Hardingham Wilson, esq.

J. Woollam, esq. of Hampstead, to Miss Mary Ann Burgess, of Bellevue, Clifton.

Oliver William Span, esq. of the Bengal army, to Catherine Elizabeth, daughter of Martin Whish, esq. late chairman of the Board of Excise.

Joseph Wainwright Hodgetts, esq. of Burton-crescent, to Sarah Mayo, daughter of Samuel Parkis, esq. of Mecklenburgh-square.

George Beaman, esq. of Dean-street, Southwark, to Miss Mary Ann Offley, of Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

Mr. D. Hyett, of the Bank of England, to Miss Jane Bishop, of Belle Vue-terrace, Kingsland-road.

Charles Wyndham, esq. of Sudbury, to Maria Frances, daughter of the late Sir William Heathcote, bart.

At Finchley, Edward Rouse, esq. to Elizabeth, daughter of S. Wimbush, esq.

At St. Pancras, New Church, Charles Gonne, esq. of York-place, Portman-square, to Susanna, daughter of Daniel Beales, esq. of Fitzroy-square.

H. G. Digby Wingfield, esq. of the Inner Temple, to Lucy Mabella, sister to E. B. Portman, esq. M.P. for Dorsetshire.

Robert Whalley, esq. of Aldgate, High-street, to Sarah, daughter of George Witheat, esq. of Dedham, Essex.

The Rev. Edward Allen, of Blackheath, to Anne, daughter of William Whitton, esq. of Stockwell Common.

James M. Thompson, of Argyll-place,

to Miss Charlotte Gostling, of Catford-hill, Lewisham.

At Chelsea, Major Despard, 17th regt. of Infantry, to Anne, daughter of Edward Rushworth, esq. of Farringford-hill.

At Sunbury, David Ricardo, esq. of Gatcombe-park, to Catherine, daughter of the late William Thomas St. Quinten, esq. of Scampston-hall, Yorkshire.

James Steward, esq. to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Waite, of Lewisham-hill.

S. Jones, esq. to Mrs. Hopkinson, of Grosvenor-place.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, the Hon. W. L. Fitzgerald de Roos, Capt. 1st. Life Guards, to Lady Georgiana, daughter of the Duke of Richmond.

Mr. Charles Little, of Upper Gloucester-street, to Rebecca, daughter of George Hutchinson, esq. of Harrow.

C. W. Tabor, esq. of Balham-hill, to Emma, daughter of W. Stadbolt, esq. of Stockwell Common.

Mr. Sebastian Garrard, of Panton-street, to Miss Harriet Fletcher, of Great Marlborough-street.

The Rev. Thomas Gregory, of London, to Miss Mary Maze, of Bristol.

DIED.

At Clapham, 76, John Harris, esq.

In Cobourg-place, Kennington, 72, Mrs. Alice Irish.

In South Audley-street, Thomas Chervier, esq. F.R.S. F.S.A. F.L.S. and F.H.S. Surgeon Extraordinary to the King, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery to the College of Surgeons. Mr. C. had, for many years, enjoyed in the metropolis great professional celebrity, and held rank among the first in his profession. His age was 58, and he died of an apoplexy. He was author of some medical tracts, and of many papers in the periodical works of his time.

At Ford's Grove, Winchmore-hill, 52, Sarah Thomasin, wife of Edward Busk, esq.

At Cave-house, Battersea, 66, Henry Condell, esq. composer of music.

At Hadley, Middlesex, 69, R. Lawrence, esq.

In Barnard's Inn, 75, Philip Nere, esq. Barrister-at-Law, a Commissioner of Bankrupts, and a magistrate for Middlesex.

At Holloway-terrace, Islington, 66, Matthew Moggridge, esq. many years a tradesman of Fleet-street.

In Judd-street, Brunswick-square, 63, Anthony Healey, esq. long one of the pages of the late king.

In Piccadilly, J. Blackburn, esq.

In New North-street, Red Lion-square, 93, the Rev. Edmund Garden.

In Canterbury-place, Lambeth, 73, Peter Watson, esq. Master of the Joiners' Company.

At Camden-town, 78, James O'Brien, esq.

In Welbeck-street, 74, Richard Scott, esq.

esq. late a Lieut.-Col. in the Bengal Army.
In Queen-square, Westminster, 60,

Mrs. Margaret Lees.

In Surrey-street, Strand, 70, *Richard Carter, esq.*

At Thistle Grove, Brompton, 76, *George Decon, esq.*

C. R. M. Molloy, esq. late Capt. in the Grenadier Guards.

In Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, 78, *Lieut.-Gen. John Simon Farley.*

In George-street, Hanover-square, *Mrs. Hearside*, wife of surgeon H. esq.

In Grosvenor-street, 92, the *Hon. Henrietta Walpole.*

In Cornhill, 70, *Mrs. Bradshaw.*

At Walthamstow, 64, *Richard Stainforth, esq.*

Mr. Edmund Marsden, 58, of Southwark, a respectable hop and seed merchant.

At Harefield, Middlesex, 66, *Robert George Spedding, esq.* of Golden-heart Wharf, Dowgate.

In London, *Joseph Kemp, M.D.* of Sidney College, Cambridge, and author of many productions esteemed by the musical world.

In York-place, City-road, 63, *William Jones, esq.* late of Morton-on-Marsh, Gloucestershire.

At Croom's-hill, Greenwich, 19, *Mrs. Cruickshank*, wife of Capt. C.

In Dean-street, Soho, *Richard West, esq.* of St. Alban's, generally and justly esteemed and lamented.

At Hammersmith, 83, *T. Burnell, esq.*

In Gloucester-place, Portman-square, 69, *Philip Braham, esq.*

In Drury-lane, *Mr. Oxberry*, the comedian. *Mr. Oxberry* was born in London, in 1784, and was intended by his father, a respectable tradesman in the parish of St. Luke, to be an artist; but after being some time with *Mr. Stubbs*, and afterwards two years and a half in a bookseller's shop, he became acquainted with a company who played at a private theatre, whom he joined. His first appearance on the London boards was at Covent-garden Theatre, Nov. 7, 1807, and from that time he became a favourite in the metropolis. In addition to the profession of an actor, he kept a tavern and wine vaults. He was also a printer, and had an extensive establishment at Camberwell. In this occupation he edited a series of plays, and some other works connected with the stage, all of which have enjoyed considerable popularity. His death was sudden, and in the prime of life; and we are sorry to learn that he has left a widow and children unprovided for, although he was a blameless, ingenious, and industrious man.

At East-Horseley, Surrey, 70, the *Rev. John Owen, M.A.* rector of East-Horseley, of St. Bennett's, Paul's Wharf, London, Archdeacon of Richmond, in the North-

Riding of this county, and Chaplain-General to the Forces.

In Bedford-row, *Mr. Sergeant Manley*, a Commissioner of the Excise, and formerly Attorney General of the Chester Circuit, and an active barrister.

In Lower Grosvenor-street, *Lord Henry Thomas Howard Molyneux Howard*, Deputy Earl Marshal of England, and brother to the Duke of Norfolk. He represented Gloucester in several parliaments, and sat in the present parliament for Steyning.

At her residence, Seymour-place, Little Chelsea, *Donna Maria Theresa de Riego y Riego*, widow of General Don Rafael del Riego y Riego. This lady, whose fortunes have so deeply interested public sympathy, was the daughter of Don Joaquim del Riego y Bustillo, and Donna Josefa del Riego Florez. She was born on the 15th of May, 1800, in the town of Tineo, capital of the district of the same name, in the province of Asturias, and was the eldest of seven children, having, at the time of her death, three brothers and three sisters living, all of whom were separated from her by the fatalities of civil war, except one sister, Donna Lucie, whom neither peril nor privation could distract from the exercise of that regard and attention which she was able to manifest under every trial. Within three months after her arrival in London, the sanguinary act was perpetrated which extinguished every present consolation and future hope. The account of his death reached her on the 15th of November. Her poor frame could no longer rally or resist; she wasted and withered daily under the corroding influence of a tedious decline, and at length closed her unhappy course in the embraces of her sister, attended by her devoted protector, the estimable canon, and several distinguished and faithful Spaniards, who had, to the latest moment, enjoyed the confidence and adhered to the fortunes of her husband, and never failed in proofs of respect, attention, and regard, towards the unfortunate widow.

In King-street, Holborn, of a rapid decline, *Mr. James George Barlace*, in the 21st year of his age, a young man of singular self-acquired attainments and exemplary virtue. In 1817 he suffered the amputation of his right arm, which operation he bore with a fortitude seldom equalled. In a short time after he received the Minerva medal from the Society of Arts, for a drawing of a portrait, executed with his left hand, on which occasion his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in presenting him with the medal, evinced the most sympathetic feeling. In 1817 he presented to the Society of Arts a drawing of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, executed also with his left hand. At the age of 16 he finished a work

work in 4to. entitled, "The Progress of Knowledge in England, from the Conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to the End of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth," which was published in December, 1819. He has left a work in MS. on the Writings of the Poet Gray, whom he enthusiastically admired, with several detached pieces, and a few specimens of his talent in painting.

Near Turin, 72, *Capell Lofft, esq.* barrister-at-law, formerly a magistrate of Suffolk, and well known as a public writer on political, legal, poetical, and scientific subjects. He was nephew of Mr. Capell, editor of Shakspeare; and, with his fortune, and under his auspices, came into life. In 1791 he appeared as one of the antagonists of Burke, in one of the best pamphlets connected with that famous controversy. In 1798 he came before the public as the friend and reviser of the "Poems of Bloomfield," to whom he was introduced by the editor of this miscellany. In 1805 he brought out five volumes of "Sonnets," either originals, or his own translations; and soon after, a collection of "Adages and Mottoes from Shakspeare." From their commencement, he was also a constant correspondent of the *Monthly Magazine* and *Monthly Mirror*; and, in both, displayed an extent of knowledge, and degree of taste, seldom combined in the same person. As a magistrate, he distinguished himself as the partizan of a deluded servant, who, under the influence of a lover or husband, had connived at the robbery of her mistress; but his zeal so much offended the secretary of state, that he was struck out of the Commission of the Peace. In 1815 he appeared before the public as the legal advocate of Napoleon, and showed that his deportation to St. Helena was contrary to law as well as justice and policy, and thus drew on himself much temporary odium from the ruling factions. These circumstances, and the general enthusiasm which he displayed, in regard to objects oppressed by power and the forms of law, rendered his residence at Troston uncomfortable; and, having neglected his own affairs while attending to those of others, he found it desirable to retire to the continent, and passed the last eight years at Bruxelles, Nancy, and in Piedmont, in comparative obscurity. He was a man of real benevolence in every sense in which the word can be used; but, in the display of it, paid too little respect to the prejudices of others; while in person, being a caricature of human nature, he often lost the influence which was due to the integrity and disinterested enthusiasm of his heart. Nevertheless his manners were so engaging, his habits so gentlemanly, and his conversation so intelligent, that he married, for his first wife, Miss Emlyn, of Windsor, distinguished for her beauty; and, for his se-

cond, Miss Finch, of Cambridge, esteemed for her intellectual accomplishments. In proof of his varied erudition, we need only refer to the pages of this Magazine; and, in proof of the admirable native qualities of his mind, to the sacrifices which he made, of interest and fortune, to what he deemed the honour of the laws, and the welfare of suffering humanity.

In Red Lyon-passage, 70, *Mr. Arthur Kershaw*, a poor scholar, who, for nearly half a century, has struggled against the precarious earnings of a tutor, writer, translator, and corrector of the press. He was the son of a preacher and medicine vender long resident at Nottingham; born in Dublin, but soundly educated under Dr. Milner at the Grammar-school of Hull. He afterwards was sent to Kingswood-college, to be prepared for the Methodist ministry, and proceeded thence to Northampton, where he acted as usher in the academy of Ryland. A very awkward manner, and great shyness of character, totally unfitting him for any public duties, he finally settled at Leicester, about 1785, as a private tutor. His earnings were barely sufficient to sustain nature; but he lived in hope, and in such anchorite wretchedness, as led him, when he obtained small supplies, to indulge in immoderate drinking. Nevertheless, his habits of scholastic drudgery recommended him, in 1791, as an usher in Carrick's academy; and, in 1796, as a fit person to compile the country news of the *Monthly Magazine*, an employment which he filled for four or five years, till seduced by some knaves to undertake the same department in a rival and unsuccessful work. He now fell into circumstances of difficulty to which his character was unequal; and, among other starving jobs, revised an edition of Walker's *Gazetteer*, to which his name was affixed, and read proofs for printers and booksellers at a trifle per sheet. Again, he was received on the *Monthly Magazine*, but his increased habits of inebriety had ruined him. His next adventure was the conducting of a newspaper at Northampton, which, soon failing, he made another essay of the same kind at Sheffield; and, about eight years ago, returned to London, where, under the growing infirmities of age, he has jobbed for printers, and been a small pensioner on this miscellany. A gradual decay terminated his life in one of those courts in Fleet-street, whence Paternoster-Row has for a century been supplied with its indexes and literary small-ware, at once regretted and pitied by the narrow circle in which he moved, but happily released from a world which afforded him little actual enjoyment.

At his Episcopal house at Chichester, the Right Reverend *John Buckner*, LL.D. bishop of that diocese. He was son of Richard Buckner, esq. Alderman of Chichester,

chester, born the 10th of June, 1734. He was educated at the Charter-house, and at Clare-hall, Cambridge. He was chaplain in the army at the siege of the Havannah, and afterwards chaplain to the Duke of Richmond, when he was ambassador at Paris. Through his interest with that nobleman, he was, in succession, vicar of Lyminster and Boxgrove, in Sussex, rector of Newdigate, in Surrey, and of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, canon residentiary, archdeacon; and finally, on the death of Sir William Ashburnham, in 1797, bishop of Chichester. At the time of his advancement to the Episcopal bench, his health was so impaired by an attack of gall-stones, as to give but little expectation of his surviving many months. A gall-stone, of the enormous size of three inches in length, and one in breadth, had forced its way, by an imposthume, through his side; and the wound, through which other gall-stones afterwards passed, was kept open for some years. He was afflicted with another malady, which, though of an alarming and distressing nature, is supposed to have contributed to his longevity. The œsophagus was so contracted, that he could only swallow very small portions of food; and thus he was constrained, from necessity, to the most rigid temperance. Notwithstanding these infirmities, and being through life an invalid, he continued, to extreme old age, in the possession of his mental and bodily faculties, being confined, during his last illness, only one day to his bed. Bishop Buckner was not a man of deep learning, but of quick and lively parts, and might be justly deemed a clever man. In the discharge of his episcopal functions, he was unremittingly active and zealous; and few dioceses were more anxiously watched, or better regulated. Though he had strong predilections in favour of the episcopal authority, his principles were liberal and tolerant. In the distribution of his preferment, he generally acted from the impressions of his own mind, bestowing it on those he thought the most deserving, regardless of pressing solicitations from the highest quarters. It must not be denied, that he was not happy in his epistolary correspondence with his clergy. He allowed the warmth of his temper, acting on a sense of duty, to betray him into a style of dogmatical authority, or querulous dispute; but, when the irritation had subsided, the goodness of his heart prevailed; and a letter, written with asperity, was often followed by an act of kindness. In person, he was rather tall, very upright, of dignified and imposing manners: though his complexion was pallid, his countenance was animated, and his eyes were remarkably brilliant and penetrating. During the last year, the 90th of his age, he preached more than once, and confirmed, throughout

his diocese, several thousand persons. His last public act was, two days before he died, to admit the Rev. Dr. Slade to the deanery. Finding the energies of life fast failing, and his body nearly exhausted by starvation, but with a mind vigorous to the last, his last hours were closed in benediction and prayer. On the whole, it may be justly said that, though he had some foibles and failings, (and who is without some?) the sterling parts of his character preponderated. His memory will be regarded as one who was "fervent in spirit," and "not slothful in business," and who was actuated, in the discharge of his public functions, by a conscientious regard to his duty.

At Paddington, Middlesex, in her eighty-first year, *Penuel*, relict of the deceased James Grant, esq. of Linchurn, (clan Duncan,) major in the king's American regiment, British establishment, daughter to the late Alexander Grant, esq. of Auchluttair, (clan Allen,) and granddaughter to William Grant, esq. of Lurg All, seated in Strathspey, N.B. In this venerable and venerated lady were combined every rare and excellent quality, early commencing a life of trouble. The world afflicted, but it could not change the noble simplicity of her nature, nor unmerited sorrow convert her resignation into bitterness. Through years of vicissitude, she sustained many and severe trials, with the firmness of a martyr and patience of a saint; cheerful pity was her characteristic, benevolence her principle, humanity her practice, generosity her delight. As a daughter, wife, mother, and friend, her virtues were exemplary; she was a Christian in every exalted sense of the word,—in morality, in charity, in sound healing, in contempt of worldly mindedness, in spotless example; and, from the first dawn of reason, to the latest hours of existence, religion was her solace, when, in the last moments, with powers exhausted, and worn out by prolonged and severe bodily suffering, still did the heart dictate and voice whisper, from a favourite psalm, the 23d,—“Yea, though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death, I will fear no evil, for thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me.” In life she was respected, esteemed by her acquaintance, honoured by her friends, beloved in her family, and is lamented by all who enjoyed the advantage of her society, “though lost to sight, she is to memory dear.” Knowing what she was, and believing where she is, however embittered our minds now are, or deeply wounded our feelings may be, by the loss we have sustained, still the recollection of her worth comes over us with a serene and inspiring influence, calculated to temper and animate us in the love of every excellency. In the endurance of peril and privation,

[July 1,

privation, through a career of warfare, few passed a more arduous ordeal than Mrs. Grant, having, with an infant family, accompanied her husband from the Highlands of Scotland to America, where, previous to the rupture with our colonies, he purchased land, and settled in Albany county; from whence, on the breaking out of the war, Major Grant (then an officer on the half-pay of Keith's Highlanders, with which regiment, and the Black Watch, he had served many years in Germany,) joined the British standard, leaving his wife and children without the lines, who, after his departure, were confined to their farm, from which, on hearing her two eldest sons were commissioned in the English army, from regard to their safety, the mother was impelled to escape with them in disguise. Under the guidance of Tailor, the celebrated spy, sometimes walking, at others on horseback without saddles, they pursued their way, till, near Hackinsack ferry, they were observed, and hailed by the scouts, on which the party endeavoured to push forward, when a sentinel presented his piece at Mrs. Grant, which missed fire three times; no other alternative then offering, they surrendered to the Americans, by whom Tailor was thrown into prison, Mrs. Grant and her children placed under restraint, from which they seized the first opportunity to free themselves; the mother and sons, (the elder eleven years old,) after a walk of forty-nine miles, through woods and unfrequented paths, with much difficulty succeeded in making their way to New York, near which Major Grant was stationed, in command of the King's American regiment. During this hazardous journey of 170 miles, from Albany to Long Island, when in durance at the Hackinsack, Mrs. Grant had in her possession the silver token which passed between the British commanders, and she then was the means of having it safely conveyed to the hands of General Sir Henry Clinton. Having united with her husband, and placed the young soldiers under a father's protection, Mrs. Grant had time to indulge the fears of a fond mother, anxious for the welfare of four infants, left at the farm in the charge of servants; and, subsequently, committed to the protection of Congress, and the then president, General Van Pambrooke, the proprietor, from whom the major had purchased land, and for whose tender care of, and attention to, the welfare of these helpless pledges, Major and Mrs. Grant could never sufficiently express their gratitude. At an early period, that great man, Washington, sent the children unto their parents, with all the comfort which his benevolent nature could provide for them. July 1782, after an honourable and distinguished service on the continents of Europe and America, while

campaigning at the Savannah, Major Grant lost his life, leaving a bereaved widow, and eight orphans, to bemoan the loss they had sustained, in the premature fall of a devoted husband and tender father. The only provision he had the ability to bequeath, was an untarnished reputation and a succession of gallant achievements; at their parent's decease, the eldest child was a youth of sixteen, the youngest a posthumous boy, born six hours after the major's death. On the peace of 82, the two elder sons, Lieutenants Alexander and Sweton Grant, from the reduction of their regiment, were placed on half-pay; and they ultimately proceeded to the island of Antigua, where, under the auspices of a maternal uncle, (Lauchlan Grant, esq.) they settled as planters till 1794; then called in, they joined the army under General Sir Charles Grey, were at the capture of the West India islands; and, at Guadaloupe, lead on by Brigadier General Synus, while attacking the enemy, both brothers were killed, and most unfortunately for their family, as they had educated the younger children, and afforded their venerated mother a liberal support, which ceased with their lives. A third son, Lieutenant James Lauchlan Grant, in 1802, lost his life on the coast of Africa, while gallantly heading a party of seamen to attack a French settlement, he then acting as a volunteer under the command of Captain Edward Sterling Dickson, Royal Navy, of his majesty's ship *Inconstant*. Major Grant, his five sons, and two grandsons, have thus served as officers of British artillery and infantry, in a continued series, from 1739 to this date, a period of eighty-five years. Mrs. Grant had three brothers and three uncles, (all of the clan Grant,) officers of reputation in their native Highland corps, some of whom fell in the fields of Germany, others on the plains of America; and of them, severally, Colonel David Stewart (Garth) has made honourable mention in his well-known work. It will hardly be credited, (though to the truth we pledge ourselves,) when we further detail, that neither his relict, two daughters, or any other member of Major Grant's family, though all necessitous, have ever received the most trifling reward, or any recompence, for the fall and devotion of their dearest relatives to the service of their king and country, during a long course of years, besides commissions to the sons, the widow's usual pension, and a small pittance from the Compassionate List, allowed the two daughters. We sincerely hope the public bounty will be now bestowed on the unprovided survivors of a gallant father and brave brothers; and that, from the national funds, a provision, commensurate to their claims and necessities, may be awarded the only destitute offspring of a field-officer, whose deeds

deeds were known to fame at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Bunker's-hill, Long Island, &c. We cannot but imagine a rewarding government has equally the disposition and ability to afford a support, suitable to maintain, with decent comfort, their declining years; and, though standing as they do without friends or influence, we are persuaded, were some noble minded philanthropist to take up their case, substantiated as it is by documents, fairly and fully represent it for the favourable consideration of his majesty's ministers, surely they would not delay redeeming from destitution those having innumerable other ills to bear in addition to the afflicting bereavement which they have recently sustained, in the death of their only supporting connection, a beloved and deeply lamented mother.

ECCLESIASTICAL PROMOTIONS.

Rev. S. Turner, to the rectory of Nettleton, Lincolnshire.

Rev. T. Salway, M.A. to the vicarage of Oswestry.

Rev. James Harriman Hutton, to the vicarage of Leckford.

Rev. Frederick Browning, to the prebend of Uffculmbe, Devon.

Rev. J. Davies, B.A. to the vicarage of Pannitley, and the perpetual curacy of Upleadon, Gloucestershire.

Rev. J. B. Williams, to the living of Lantwit Major, with Lisworn, Glamorganshire.

The Rev. Dr. Richards, to hold the perpetual cure of East Teignmouth, with the rectory of Stoke Abbot, Dorset.

Rev. J. S. Scholfield, M.A. to the vicarage of Luddington, Lincolnshire.

Rev. Thomas Wilkinson, B.A. domestic chaplain to the Marquis of Londonderry.

Rev. Mr. Ausby, elected chaplain to the House of Correction, London.

Rev. J. H. Steward, B.A. to the vicarage of Swardstone, Norfolk, and to the consolidated rectories of Saxlingham Nethergate and Saxlingham Thorpe, in the same county.

Rev. H. W. Simpson, M.A. by the Duke of Buckingham to be his domestic chaplain.

Rev. John Morse, to the vicarage of Oxenhall, Gloucestershire.

Rev. Charles Heath, M.A. evening lecturer of Lymington.

Rev. John Still, to the prebendal stall of Stratton, diocese of Salisbury.

Rev. J. Cooper, to the third mastership of St. Paul's school.

Rev. David Evans, to the rectory of Jordanstone, Pembrokeshire.

Rev. — Bean, to be third master of St. Paul's school.

The Rev. John Thomas O'Neil, to the united rectories of Portlomon and Portlangan, diocese of Meath.

Rev. S. Payne, to the living of Ardagh, in the diocese of Cloyne.

Rev. G. Wilkins, M.A. to the prebendal stall of Normanton, in the collegiate church of Southwell.

Rev. M. Sealy, to be domestic chaplain to Lord Bayning.

Rev. B. Lefroy, B.A. to the rectory of Ashe, Hants.

Rev. J. W. Trevor, M.A. to the rectory of East Dereham, Norfolk.

Rev. R. Hood, to the dignity of Dean of the cathedral church of Kilmaedugh, alias Duagh, or St. Coleman.

Rev. C. Le Poer Trench, to the rectories and vicarages of Dunleare, Capocke, Disert, Moylare, Monastervoy, and Dromcare.

Rev. Archdeacon Wrangham, to be prebendary of Ampleforth, York Cathedral.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,

Furnishing the Domestic and Family History of England for the last twenty-seven Years.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

THE inhabitants of Newcastle within the month petitioned Parliament for a repeal of the duties on coals carried coastwise.

The members of that laudable institution, the Schoolmasters' Association of Newcastle, for the relief of superannuated members, held lately their annual meeting. Several new members were admitted; and, through the patronage of many distinguished and respectable characters, chiefly resident, the funds are represented to be in a prosperous state.

The inhabitants of Morpeth lately agreed to petition the House of Commons, MONTHLY MAG. No. 597.

praying that all landlords of houses under ten pounds a-year may be liable to the poor-rates.

Married.] Mr. J. Burrell, to Miss Dees; Mr. M. Jobson, to Miss E. Wright; Mr. J. Rewcastle, to Miss G. Melvin; Mr. J. Beck, to Miss E. Talmyre: all of Newcastle.—Mr. W. Wright, to Miss M. Soppet, of Northallerton.—Mr. J. Taylor, to Miss M. Tulip, both of Gateshead.—The Rev. E. Davison, jun. to Mrs. Butler, both of Durham.—Mr. J. Service, of Sunderland, to Miss A. Wallace, of Monkwearmouth.—Mr. J. Blakston, of Sunderland, to Miss L. Mitchell, of Lymington.

Died.] At Newcastle, 23, Mr. P. Snowden,

[July 1,

den, late of Gateshead.—Mr. Robert Page, R.N.—In Ridley-place, Miss Heron.—In Bond-street, Mr. J. Hall.

At Gateshead, 40, Mr. G. Clepnell.—53, Mrs. J. Brown.—Mrs. M'Kye.

At Sunderland, 63, Mr. J. Robinson.—44, Mr. J. Partis.—47, Mr. S. Gosgoine.

At North Shields, 50, Mr. A. Gillies.—At an advanced age, John Scott, esq. a justice of the peace for Northumberland.

At Bishopwearmouth, 53, Mrs. Walker.—36, Mr. Robert Scott, of Sunderland.

At Darlington, 75, Mrs. E. Scott.—26, Mr. R. Jowsey.

At Tynemouth, 76, Mrs. D. Taylor.—75, Mr. J. Carr.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

The inhabitants of Whitehaven lately held a meeting, when it was resolved to form a branch society, for the preservation of shipwrecked mariners.

Married.] Mr. J. Dalton, to Miss M. Story; Mr. J. Routledge, to Miss A. Vipond, of Old Fish-street: all of Carlisle.—S. G. Warner, esq. of Trinidad, to Miss E. Stodart, of Carlisle.—Mr. J. Robley, of Carlisle, to Miss A. Stanwix, of Penrith.—Mr. E. Wray, to Miss M. Miller; Mr. B. M'Intire, to Miss M. Venture: all of Whitehaven.—Mr. W. Moore, to Miss C. Bevans, both of Workington.—Mr. J. Lang, to Miss H. Cockburn, both of Penrith.

Died.] At Carlisle, 74, Mr. Wilford Gate, a respectable architect.—52, Mr. J. Pattinson.—41, Mrs. E. Saul.

At Whitehaven, 19, Mrs. M. Stanton.—Mrs. Roper, wife of Capt. R.

At Workington, 62, Mrs. E. Newton.—70, Mrs. M. Grave.

At Kendal, 45, Mr. J. Prickett.—59, Mr. J. Atkinson.—40, Mr. T. Clark.

At Wigton, 69, Mr. L. Denwood, of Cockermouth.—Mrs. E. Todd.—65, Miss S. Waite.

At Longtown, 64, Capt. S. Rome.—At Kirkland, 68, Mr. Stockdale.—At Aspatria, 27, Mr. J. Rickerbie.—At Egremont, 74, Mr. J. Mann.—At Carlton, 77, Mr. T. Raiton.—At Longtown, 68, Mr. W. Irving.

YORKSHIRE.

The York Pitt Club held their annual meeting within the month, when only five persons were present. This was in consequence, we would hope, of the club's improvement in political knowledge.

The inhabitants of Leeds lately agreed to petition the House of Commons in favour of Lord Althorpe's County Court Bill.

The inhabitants of Stokesley, in the West Riding, lately agreed to petition the House of Commons, for removal of all restrictions imposed on the freedom of discussion, by speaking or publishing.

Married.] Mr. F. Mennell, of York, to

Miss E. Tatham, of Leeds, both of the Society of Friends.—Mr. T. E. Upton, jun. to Miss E. Berwick; Mr. J. Tnrton, to Miss E. Wilkinson; Mr. W. Mountain, to Miss H. Proctor, of Nile-street; Mr. S. Overend, to Mrs. E. Renton: all of Leeds.—Mr. T. Mason, of Hunslet, to Miss S. Smithson, of Leeds.—Mr. S. Thwaite, to Miss Holdsworth; Mr. Joseph Wood, to Miss Wilson: all of Halifax.—Mr. J. Stead, of Wakefield, to Miss H. North, of Stanley.—The Rev. C. Carr, rector of Headbourne Worthy, and of Burnby, to Miss Allison, of Knowstrop-house.

Died.] At York, Mr. T. Catley.

At Leeds, Miss Harper.—62, Mr. R. Ellerby.—36, Mr. T. Wood.—In Hunslet-lane, 76, Mr. J. Walker, a member of the Society of Friends.

At Wakefield, 90, Mr. T. Robinson, late of Northallerton.—Mrs. E. Ellis.

At Huddersfield, 66, Mr. T. Ramsden.

At Halifax, 32, Mr. J. Mason.—79, Mr. W. Baxter.—Mr. T. Boothroyd.

At Bradford, 52, Mr. T. Green.—41, Mr. Robert Mawson, much lamented.—60, George Mossman, M.D. He was a native of Scotland, and received his medical education in Edinburgh. His classical attainments also were superior; early in life he obtained one hundred guineas for the best Latin translation of a prize essay, for which some eminent linguists were competitors. Initiated into medicine under the auspices of Black, Cullen, and Monro, he imbibed the spirit of their enthusiasm, which he ever afterwards retained. To the faculty, his Essays on Glandular Consumption, Scrofula, and Digitalis, are well known, and duly appreciated.

At Kelroyd, 33, E. Priestley, esq.—At Bilton, 61, the Rev. T. Watson.

LANCASHIRE.

The magistrates of Lancaster lately resolved to petition the House of Commons for repeal of the Combination Laws.

Numerous and most respectable meetings were held within the month at Manchester and Liverpool, to consider the propriety of petitioning the king in council, for recognition of the independence of South America. Several eloquent speeches were delivered in both places, in which the advantages to the manufactures of this country were clearly shown. The petition of the Liverpool meeting stated, that Liverpool exports more cotton goods to Spanish America and Brazil than to the United States; and that in 1820, and the three succeeding years, no fewer than 750 vessels cleared out from that port for various parts of North and South America, lately under the dominion of Spain and Portugal.

Married.] Mr. J. Lear, to Miss H. Croston; Mr. W. Lonsdale, to Miss E. Broadhead;

Broadhead; Mr. T. Thompson, to Miss H. Wallworth; Mr. J. Gaskin, to Miss E. Boardman: all of Manchester.—Mr. R. Anderson, of Manchester, to Miss M. Stott, of Shaw.—W. Harter, esq. of Leaf-square, Manchester, to Miss F. W. Watkins, of Mayfield, near Bolton.

Died.] At Manchester, 22, Mrs. M. Parsons.—39, Mr. J. Barnes.—45, Mr. J. Peel, of the firm of Messrs. Peel and Williams.

At Salford, 60, Mrs. Gunson.—21, Mr. P. Leicester, of Hulme.

At Liverpool, N. Lawrence, esq.—26, Mrs. McNathan.

At Warrington, 65, the Rev. J. Crowther, a much and justly esteemed minister among the Methodists. He was author of "Portraiture of Methodism," "Scripture Gazetteer," &c.

At Blackburn, 75, R. Cardwell, esq.

CHESHIRE.

The Dissenters of Chester lately agreed to petition Parliament for repeal of the Corporation and Test Act.

Married.] Mr. E. Bateman, to Miss A. Hall, both of Chester.—Mr. G. Gamon, of Brewers'-hall, to Miss E. Bateman, of Chester.—J. Stansfield, esq. of Macclesfield, to Miss M. Bates, of Stayley-bridge.—R. H. Greg, esq. of Quarry Bank, to Mary, daughter of R. Phillips, esq. of the Park, Prestwich.

Died.] At Chester, 25, Mr. J. Davies, of Liverpool.—In the Abbey-square, 22, Miss Jane Vernon.

At Macclesfield, 66, Mrs. Jones.—Mrs. Marianne Cockson.

At Eccleston rectory, Fanny, daughter of the Rev. W. Yates.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. W. Turner, to Miss M. A. Goodwin; Mr. Weatherhead, to Miss A. Wright: all of Derby.—Mr. J. Smith, of Derby, to Miss F. Fernyhough, of Ashborne.—Mr. S. Humpston, of Derby, to Miss M. Hall, of Ashborne.—Thomas Worthington, esq. to Miss Anne Hassall, of Hartshorn.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. A. Turner.—In Bold-lane, Mrs. E. Pearson.

At Belper, Mrs. Booth.

At Hale-green, 70, John Bainbrigge, esq.—At London Bridge, New Mills, Mr. S. Bridge.—At Wad-helf, 41, Mr. T. Widdowson.—At Chaddesden, 41, Mr. S. Rees, generally regretted.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. T. Chilton, to Miss A. Holmes; Mr. R. Hoe, to Miss M. Parker; Mr. J. Herbert, to Miss M. Mason; Mr. G. Trusswell, to Miss Lee: all of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Hummell, of New Snenton, to Miss E. Bull, of Nottingham.—Mr. J. Cook, of Woolpack-lane, Nottingham, to Miss A. Guest, of Southwell.

Died.] At Nottingham, in Walnut-tree-

lane, 45, Mrs. A. Hollingshead.—In Greyhound-street, 68, Mr. A. Chambers.

At Newark, 75, Mrs. M. Hindley.—74, Mr. R. Peet.—47, Mr. W. Andrews.

At Mansfield, Miss E. Sellers.—43, Mr. W. R. Heygate, of Manchester.

At Skegby-hall, 19, Mrs. Dodsley, wife of John D. esq.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. R. Jenkinson, of Fenton, to Miss E. Lancaster, of Newark.—Mr. J. Revell, of Westbrough, to Miss M. Withers, of Newark.

Died.] At Grantham, 42, John Haddon Asquith, esq. of Ripon.

At Louth, 49, Richard Bellwood, esq. town-clerk.

At Grainthorpe, 62, the Rev. B. Kiddal, Baptist minister.

LEICESTER AND RUTLAND.

Considerable distress exists among the stocking-makers of Leicester and the adjoining towns and villages, whose wages have lately been reduced from the "statement prices." Numerous bodies paraded the towns, and obtained relief from their miserable condition and the justness of their demands.

Married.] Mr. J. Fletcher, to Miss A. Chamberlain, both of Loughborough.—Mr. J. Mayson, to Miss S. Brown, both of Hinckley.—Mr. G. Dalton, of Barwell, to Miss S. Piercy, of Hinckley.

Died.] At Leicester, in the Swine-market, Mr. Stead, suddenly.—In Neal's-yard, Mr. S. Neal.—Mr. Valentine.

At Loughborough, 29, Mrs. M. Ball.—24, Mr. J. Potter.

At Earl Shilton, Mr. Orton.—At Quorn-don, the Rev. T. Owen, for twenty-five years the much-respected pastor of the united Presbyterian congregations at Loughborough and Mountsorrel.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

A petition within the month was presented to the House of Commons from Mr. Blount, of this county, a much-esteemed Roman Catholic gentleman, which, as the opinion of the whole Catholic body is involved, we give insertion to. It complained of the publication of a pamphlet by the Rev. J. Bell, a clergyman of the establishment, entitled the "Protestant Catechism;" in which the author asserted, that the Roman Catholics held it as a tenet, that no faith was to be kept with heretics. The Society for the Propagation of Christian Knowledge republished this pamphlet. The petitioner disclaimed such tenet, and affirmed that he was supported by the opinion of six Catholic universities; who held unanimously, also, that the pope had no civil power within the realm of England, nor could he absolve its subjects from their oath of allegiance.

Married.] Mr. T. Gibbins, jun. of Wolverhampton, to Miss Chamberlain, of the Fordhouses.

Fordhouses. — At Wolverhampton, W. Mannix, esq. M.D. to Ann Judith, daughter of W. Beetlestone. — Mr. J. Botteley, of West Bromwich, to Miss F. Botteley, of Dawley. — W. Worthington, jun. esq. of Burton-upon-Trent, to Miss M. Calvert, of Houndhill.

Died.] At Litchfield, in Wade-street, 77, Mr. T. Thornton.

At Stone, 58, the Rev. Richard Buckridge, LL.B.

WARWICKSHIRE.

We have been early friends to Sunday-school Societies, as the seed-plots for the culture of the general virtues, and as introductions to the propagation of scientific and other knowledge. We state with pleasure that the second anniversary of the Birmingham Sunday-School Society for Ireland, took place within the month; the Earl of Roden in the chair. Many of the excellent speeches stated the increasing good that was visible among the poor peasantry of Ireland, who appeared to be sensible of the importance of education, but were prevented from procuring it by their own narrow or contracted means. Much consideration for the situation of the poor of Ireland was evinced.

Married.] Mr. J. Aston, of St. Paul's-square, to Miss L. L. A. Meredith, of Old-square; Mr. E. Day, to Miss S. Greensill; Mr. J. Pountney, of Lancaster-street, to Miss E. Green, of Russell-street; all of Birmingham. — Henry Radford, esq. to Miss Freer, both of Atherstone.

Died.] At Warwick, 70, Mr. E. Atkins.

At Birmingham, Maria, wife of J. K. Booth, M.D. — In Woodcock-street, 61, Mrs. E. Ashbyshaw. — Mrs. M. A. Barton.

At Coventry, 27, Mr. J. Jackson.

At Highfield, Edgbaston, 58, Mrs. E. Britten. — At Edgbaston-house, Sarah, wife of W. Francis, esq.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married] William Jones, esq. of Harrington, to Miss A. Stanier, of Leaton. — Mr. W. Harris, of Moston, to Miss A. Heatly, of Lee Brockhurst. — Robert Ferriday, esq. of the Hay, to Miss Sophia Eastwick, of Wreckley. — Mr. R. P. Charleton, of Grafton, to Miss H. J. Libwall, of Clyro.

Died.] At Shrewsbury, on College-hill, Mrs. Wilding. — 20, Miss H. F. Ford. — On the Wyle Cop, 94, Mr. F. Besford.

At Wellington, Mrs. Rider, of Crudington.

At Bridgenorth, 84, W. Haslewood, esq.

At Coalbrookdale, 64, Mrs. Embery.

At Donnington Wood, 73, Mr. Horton. — 84, Sir John Hill, Bart. of Hawkstone Park. He represented Shrewsbury in Parliament fourteen years, and was Colonel of the North Shropshire Yeomanry Cavalry until his death. He was generally and justly esteemed and lamented, after a long

and active career, in which he became the father of a distinguished family, and died a venerated patriarch.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. E. G. Newcombe, to Miss J. Newcombe, of Kidderminster. — Mr. J. S. Jackson, of Stourport, to Miss H. Ling, of Bridgenorth. — Mr. W. J. Protheroe, to Miss C. Timminis, of Dudley.

Died.] At Worcester, at an advanced age, Mrs. Horton, widow of James H. esq. of Moseley-hall. — 76, Mrs. Rowley, of Stourport, deservedly regretted. In Sansom-street, 79, Mr. T. Garmston. — 45, Miss Wilkins.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. Hayter, to Miss M. Mills, both of Hereford. — Mr. R. Mason, of Moor-court, to Miss Margaret Smith, of Gallertop.

Died.] At Withington, John Palmer, esq. senior alderman of Hereford, deservedly esteemed and regretted. — At Breinton, 69, H. H. Williams, esq.

GLOUCESTER AND MONMOUTH.

The foundation stone of an elegant Arcade, to lead from St. James's Barton to Broadmead, Bristol, was within the month laid by M. Wrayford, esq. one of the spirited proprietors. The arcade will surpass in elegance and convenience, Burlington Arcade in London. The fields behind St. James-parade, Kingsdown, are soon to be occupied by squares and crescents.

A new road is about to be made from Bristol, through Wraxhall, to Clevedon beech, whence the Welsh mails are to be conveyed across to Cardiff. A saving of twenty-four miles will thus be effected in the distance between that city and Cardiff.

Married.] Mr. Richard Carveth, of Southgate, to Miss S. Daniell, of Eastgate-street; Mr. James Luke, of Barton Terrace, to Miss E. Herbert, of Northgate-street: all of Gloucester. — Mr. W. Pritchard, jun. of Maudlin-lane, to Miss A. Pritchard, of Tancred-house, Kingsdown. — William Meall, esq. Major, Bombay establishment, to Miss S. Finch, of the Promenade, Cheltenham.

Died.] At Bristol, in Park-street, 73, James Sutton, esq.

At Cheltenham, Mr. T. Jordan. — William Lawson, esq. of Millthorp, Westmoreland.

At Cirencester, 73, Mrs. Cambridge, generally beloved and lamented.

At Monmouth, Mr. Cowling.

At Berkeley, 78, Mrs. Church. — At Shipston on Stour, 71, Miss A. Clarke. — At Arlington, Mr. William Hall, of Brompton on the Water.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The Chancellor's prizes for this year have been adjudged as follows: *Latin*

Latin Essay: "Coloniarum apud Græcos et Romanos inter se Comparatio." Ewd. Bonverie Pusey, B.A. of Christ Church, now Fellow of Oriel College.—*English Essay:* "Athens in the time of Pericles, and Rome in the time of Augustus." William Ralph Churton, B.A. of Queen's College, now Fellow of Oriel College.—*Latin Verses:* "Babylon." Robert Wm. Mackay, Commoner of Brasenose College.—*Sir Roger Newdigate's Prize—English Verse:* "The Arch of Titus," John Thomas Hope, Commoner of Christ Church.

Married.] Mr. J. Bowers, to Miss S. Ashley; Mr. T. Dilly, to Miss E. Harris: all of Oxford.—Mr. W. Jordan, of Marton, to Mrs. C. Bodington, of Banbury.—Mr. W. Jones, to Miss Styles, both of Nuneham Courtenay.—Mr. E. L. Franklin, of Ewelme, to Miss M. M. Taylor, of Burcott.

Died.] At Oxford, in Grove-street, 73, Mr. W. Eustace.—59, William Tubb, esq. banker.

At Henley on Thames, Miss M. W. Norton.—Miss P. Cooper.

At Great Milton, 63, Mr. W. Eustace.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE AND BERKSHIRE.

The Society of Arts, at their late meeting, presented to Messrs. Cowley and Staines, of Winslow, Bucks, for cultivating twelve acres of poppies, and obtaining therefrom 196lb. of opium, thirty guineas. It was by the chairman, the Duke of Sussex, stated, that this opium had been sold for 2s. per lb. more than any of foreign growth which had been brought into the market.

Married.] Mr. Avery, to Miss King, both of Aylesbury.—John Biggs, esq. of Reading, to Mrs. Bailey, of Castle-hill.—William Codrington, esq. of Newhouse, Berks, to Miss Letitia Wyndham, of Dinton.

Died.] At Aylesbury, Mr. J. Peck.

At Windsor, 43, Mrs. A. Heiford, much respected.

At Eton, 31, Mr. J. Hurst.—Mr. Levy.

At High Wycombe, 76, Catherine, widow of — Stanton, esq.—At Olney, 21, Miss Lydia Gaunlett.

HERTFORDSHIRE AND BEDFORDSHIRE.

Four or five men, armed, lately broke open the house of Mr. John Haines, at Cole Green, near Hertford, steward of Earl Cowper. Their attack was resisted, but they succeeded in taking away property to the amount of 2000l.

Married.] The Rev. — Walter, a professor at the East India College, to Miss Baker, of Bayfordbury.

Died.] At Hertford, 72, Mrs. Ann Medcalfe.

At Wynches, William Anthony, esq.—Thomas Blackmore, esq. of Briggins-park, near Ware.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] George Platel, esq. of Peterborough, to Catherine, daughter of George Greenway, esq. of Attleborough-hall.—Mr. J. Leete, of Finedon, to Miss Hardwicke, of Wellingborough.—Mr. J. B. Howes, of Irthlingborough Grange, to Miss S. Lucas, of Hollowell.—John Scott, esq. of Maidsmorton, to Miss Avis, of Wedon.

Died.] At Northampton, 61, Mr. D. Griffiths, generally regretted.—In St. Giles's-square, 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Rokeby.

At Peterborough, 64, Mrs. M. Wyld-bore.

At Daventry, Elizabeth, daughter of Charles Rattray, M.D.

At Barby, 27, Miss S. Abbott.—At Glaston, the Hon. G. Watson.—At Milton, 60, Mr. Jos. Gibbs.—At Westwood, 38, Mr. P. Ellis.

CAMBRIDGE AND HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

The chancellor's gold medal for the best English poem, by a resident undergraduate, was lately adjudged to W. M. Praed, scholar of Trinity College. Subject,—*Athens*.

Married.] Mr. T. Woodley, of Cambridge, to Miss Caroline Smith, of Sidbury-hall, Salop.—Mr. J. Feast, to Miss Hemmington, both of Chatteris.—Mr. Barlow, to Miss C. Smith, of March.—Mr. J. Blackburn, to Mrs. Catling, of Elm.

Died.] At Cambridge, 84, Mrs. M. Leathley.—21, Mrs. R. Smith.

At Newmarket, 44, Miss Harriet Edwards.

At Soham, 75, Mrs. Elsdon.—At March, 78, the Rev. R. Bevie.—At an advanced age, Owen Gray, esq.—At Upwell, Mr. F. Smith.

NORFOLK.

Married.] Mr. W. Bambridge, of St. Andrew's, to Mrs. J. Procter, of St. Peter's Mancroft; Mr. G. Grinling, to Miss Baker: all of Norwich.—Mr. C. Aldis, to Miss M. A. Webb, both of Yarmouth.—Mr. W. Hunter, to Miss Raven, both of Lynn.—Mr. W. Church, jun. of Diss, to Miss E. Church, of Eye.

Died.] At Norwich, in Calvert-street, 67, Joseph Clover, esq.—21, Mr. G. D. Stone.—In St. Stephen's, Mrs. Nudd.—In Goat-lane, Mrs. Nudd.—In King-street, 84, Mrs. Forster.

At Yarmouth, 59, Mr. T. Butcher.—42, Mr. W. Bayes.—38, Mr. J. Day.—40, Mrs. S. Lake.—79, Mr. H. Knowles.—79, Mrs. H. Turrell.—74, Mrs. M. Meek.

At Thetford, 83, Mr. J. Theodorick.—34, George Mingay, esq. of the West Suffolk militia, deservedly regretted.

At Saxthorpe, 75, Mr. T. Davey.—At Thurning, 62, Mrs. A. Sidney.—At Southtown, 56, Mr. J. Lovewell.—At Burnham Sutton, Mrs. E. Overman, generally and deservedly beloved and lamented.

SUFFOLK.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. J. Munro, to Miss S. Pearl; Mr. J. J. Crow, to Miss R. Hale: all of Bury.—Mr. Oztman, to Miss Bedwell, both of Ipswich.—Mr. W. Mills, to Miss Reynolds, both of Sudbury.—Mr. J. Hayward, of Stow-market, to Miss M. Burch, of Mendlesham.—The Rev. E. Cobbold, of Blaxhall, to Louisa, daughter of the late Rev. T. D. Plestow, of Watlington-hall.—Mr. W. Mudd, of Holbrook, to Miss M. A. Martin, of Sudbury.

Died.] At Bury, 75, Mr. Stephen Pavis, of Southgate-mill.—Mr. Lillistone, late of Rickinghall.—75, Mr. B. Bridge.

At Ipswich, 20, Miss Harriet Adams.—Mr. T. Dobson, suddenly.—90, Mrs. J. Codd.—87, Mr. William Cole: he was considered one of the ablest land-surveyors of his day.

At Woodbridge, 42, Mrs. M. Jacob, regretted.—Mr. H. Carter, much respected.

ESSEX.

An alarming explosion and discharge of rockets, shells, &c. lately took place at the factory of Sir W. Congreve, at West Ham. The roof of the building was forced off, and two or three workmen severely injured.

Married.] Mr. J. Jarvis, to Miss M. Buckingham.—Mr. W. Pearson, to Miss E. Strutt: all of Colchester.—Mr. W. Cant, of Lawford, to Miss Bowles, of Manningtree.—Mr. J. C. Cartwright, of Braintree, to Miss H. Lorkin, of Bocking.—John Lamb, esq. to Miss E. Cooper, both of Ardleigh.

Died.] At Colchester, Mr. Hutton.—Mr. Knott.—86, Mr. Spalding, late of Bury.—65, Mrs. Carr.

At Harwich, 31, John, son of Dr. Haslam, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.

At Saffron Walden, 87, Mr. Adams.—82, Mrs. Erswell.

At Witham, 66, Mr. Daniell.—At Monckwith-farm, Mr. Jos. Simpson.—At Broomfield, Mr. J. Overall.—At Widford, Mr. T. Whittaker.

KENT.

The Philosophical and Historical Society of Canterbury, lately resolved to petition the House of Commons for the rejection of Mr. Owen's plan, as "visionary."

Married.] Mr. T. Timpson, of Tenterden, to Miss S. Lewis, of Canterbury.—Mr. Piddock, of Howfield, to Miss Goldfinch, of Canterbury.—Mr. C. Grant, to Miss F. Corbett; Lieut. Mudge, R.N. to Miss K. H. Jell: all of Dover.—Mr. Warman, of Sandwich, to Miss Reynolds, of Dover.—Mr. A. Cook, to Miss A. Taylor; Mr. Tadhunter, to Miss Dixon: all of Margate.—Mr. W. Frazer, to Miss C. Miller, both of Folkestone.

Died.] At Canterbury, in Bridge street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Bushel.—In Winche-street, 80, Mr. King.

At Dover, in St. George's-place, Miss S. Wright, deservedly regretted.

At Chatham, Mrs. S. Watt.—72, Mr. W. Smith.—65, Mr. T. Watson.—30, Mr. Bradley, suddenly.

At Folkestone, 78, Mrs. S. Smith.—64, Mrs. Johncock.

SUSSEX.

The dissenters of Chichester lately agreed to petition the House of Commons for repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts.

A melancholy accident lately took place off Bognor. Four men and a boy were out in a pleasure boat, when the latter climbed up to attach a silk handkerchief to the mast head, at the same moment that one of the men was reaching after something in the sea, when the little vessel swayed on one side and upset.—Four were drowned.

Married.] J. Powell, esq. to Miss Hussey; both of Chichester.—Mr. Lee, to Miss E. Turner; Mr. W. Hersee, to Miss C. Street: all of Arundel.

Died.] At Chichester, in South-street, Mrs. Groves.—In North-street, 84, John Newland, esq.—Miss M. Bennett.

At Brighton, in the King's road, Mrs. Mocatta.—Hon. Ann, widow of Col. F. Metzner, of East Bourne.—In Manchester-street, 92, Mrs. E. Henwood.—In St. James's-street, Mr. G. Sealey, sen.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences, lately presented the silver Ceres medal to Mr. Mears, of Dursley, for manufacturing Bonnets from British grass, in imitation of Leghorn.

Married.] Mr. T. Lovell, to Miss L. Roliss, both of Portsmouth.—John Kay, esq. R.N. to Miss E. Woollgar, of Gosport.—Mr. J. Blake, jun. to Miss E. Hinks, both of Lymington.—Mr. Parr, to Miss J. Hicks, both of Ringwood.—Mr. T. Soffe, of Badminton-farm, to Miss Taylor, of Hythe.—Mr. T. Thorp, jun. of Wier-Mill, Old Alresford, to Miss M. A. Carpenter, of Bighton.

Died.] At Winchester, in Colebrook-street, at an advanced age, Mrs. Rogers.

At Portsmouth, 43, Mr. Benj. Oakshott, deservedly regretted.—Captain H. C. Thompson, R.N.—In St. Thomas's-street, Mrs. Parker.—Mrs. W. Young.

At Portsea, Mr. Slade.—In Queen-street, Mrs. Field.

At Alresford, 52, Mrs. S. Keene.—At Hill, near Southampton, Mrs. West.—At Emsworth, 55, Edward Lemington, esq. deservedly regretted.—At Nursling Mount, near Southampton, 41, Alexander King, esq. merchant, of Southampton.—At Ringwood, 79, William Tice, esq.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] Stephen Mills, esq. of Orcheston St. George, to Miss Merris, of Milford.

Milford.—John Edridge, esq. of Pockridge house, Corsham, to Kitty, daughter of the Rev. C. F. Bond, vicar of Margareting.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

It has been recently determined to proceed with the long contemplated canal from Bridgewater to Bridport, by which ships of large burthen may navigate from the Bristol to the English channels, without the delay of rounding the Land's End.

Married.] John Gabbett Spiers, esq. to Miss Griffith, of Belvidere, Bath.—Mr. W. Rossiter, of Frome, to Miss Arundel, daughter of the late Thomas Gale, esq. of Chester.—Mr. T. Matthews, of Dunkirk, near Devizes, to Miss Vining, of Yeovil.—Mr. C. Smith, of Newton-street, Loe, to Miss Veal, of Coriton.—Mr. J. Veale, to Miss H. Humphrys, of Norton St. Phillips.

Died.] At Bath, at an advanced age, Mrs. Flower, generally respected.—In Sydney-buildings, 73, Mr. J. Bedford, of Northumberland-place.—49, Margaret, wife of Sir Geo. Abercrombie Robinson, bart. of Bath House, Taunton, deservedly lamented.—The Rev. J. Josias Conybeare, late vicar of that parish. He was educated at Westminster School, and in the year 1793 was admitted scholar of St. Peter's College, Westminster; having throughout the whole examination which precedes such admission distinguished himself in a most eminent manner, so as to have been constantly at the head of those who stood out, and finally having been admitted at the head of his election. The reputation for abilities and scholarship which he then established had been anticipated in consequence of the distinguished talent shewn in his school exercises, and was afterwards supported throughout his stay at Westminster in such a manner as to vindicate to him the character of the cleverest boy and the best scholar then in the school. In 1797 he was elected a student of Christ Church, Oxford, and in that University he maintained a reputation as distinguished as that of his earlier years. Besides College prizes which he obtained, taking always the first place, he gained the University under graduate's prize: his Latin poem being distinguished, as his verses always were, by a fine poetic taste, a facility of expression and harmony of numbers, which were always his own. When the Rev. Dr. Carey, now Lord Bishop of Exeter, went from Christ Church as Head Master of Westminster School, in 1803, Mr. Conybeare undertook for a while the office (much below his great talents) of an usher there. He returned to his studentship at Christ Church in a short time, but not until his usual kindness had made him generally beloved by the boys of the form over which he was placed. About the

same time he was made prebendary of York, by that great scholar and distinguished prelate, the late Archbishop Markham. His merits raised him successively at Oxford to the offices of Anglo-Saxon Professor, and afterwards of Regius Professor of Poetry. The vicarage of Batheaston, on which he lived a blessing to his parishioners during many years, was his only church preferment, except that above mentioned. In the present year he had just delivered the Bampton Lectures, when an attack of somewhat the same nature with what he had before experienced, deprived his country, and our own neighbourhood in particular, of one whose loss we may long lament, but shall scarcely see replaced. His talents were of the very first rate description. In languages, in poetry, in taste, he was distinguished far above his contemporaries; as a chemist, eminent; as a mineralogist, perhaps unrivalled.

At Wells, 21, Mr. F. Brookes, of London.

At Taunton, in his 109th year, Mr. J. Taylor.

At Midford, Mr. Sam. Perkins, sen. deservedly regretted.—At Fortnight, 87, Mrs. Aldrit, much respected.

DORSETSHIRE.

Two hundred men are now employed on new public works at Bridport. A canal is to be cut from that place through the heart of the county of Dorset, to form a junction with the canals near and about Taunton, Bridgewater, Bristol, &c.

Married.] Mr. J. Rundel, to Miss Friend, both of Poole.—Mr. Dashwood, of Sturminster, to Miss A. Cockeram, of Cerne Abbas.

Died.] At Sherborne, Elizabeth, daughter of William Toogood, esq.

At Beere Regis, 24, the Rev. Jno. Dickinson.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] Mr. A. H. Bartrum, to Miss Smith.—Mr. G. Sercombe, of Bovey Tracey, to Mrs. Bazely, of Exeter.—Mr. J. Ash, of Salcombe, to Miss E. Jarvis, of Plymouth.—Mr. E. Brimblecombe, to Miss Mariau Marshall, of Plymouth.—Mr. P. Down, of Devonport, to Miss A. Kibby, of Plymouth.—At Stonehouse, Mr. J. Hare, to Miss A. Campbell.

Died.] At Exeter, 35, Mrs. E. Rickard, deservedly regretted.—In St. Sidwell's, Nicholas Potts, esq. of Newcastle-upon-Tyne.—59, Mrs. M. Hopping, justly lamented.—Gertrude, wife of Thomas Hutchinson, esq. barrister.

At Plymouth, 22, Miss L. B. Newell.—Capt. H. C. Thompson, R.N. suddenly.—43, Mr. Metherell.

At Barnstaple, 70, Mr. J. Dinner.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Norris, late of Exeter.—At Hillersdon-house, Collumpton Christiana, widow of Major-Gen. Burn.—At

—At Puddafin-cottage, Totnes, 37, Wm. Branford, esq.—At Brymore, near Cannington, Sir Phillip Hales, bart.

At Fordton, 90, Mrs. E. Davy, generally lamented.

CORNWALL.

Married.] Mr. Barrett, of Truro, to Miss Sansom, of Liskeard.—Mr. E. Hockett, to Miss E. James, both of Penryn.—Mr. R. Crabb, to Miss E. Knight, both of Liskeard.—Mr. E. Lawer, of Cubert, to Miss Hawks, of Cranstock.—Mr. Beckerleg, to Miss Westlake, both of Lostwithiel.

Died.] At Falmonth, Miss M. Gloyns.

At Truro, Mrs. Cocks—Mrs. Roope, regretted.

At Padstow, 84, Mr. R. Falk, deservedly lamented.

At Rose-hill, near Tregony, Mr. W. Paul, of London.—At Stratton, Mrs. Arnall, of Camelford, regretted.

WALES.

Married.] Mr. W. Lowther, to Miss S. Madge, both of Swansea.—Mr. Williams, of Bideford, to Miss A. Day, of Swansea.—Mr. J. Petherick, of Cardiff, to Miss M. Williams, of Merthyr.—Henry Thomas, esq. to Miss R. Edwards, both of Merthyr.—The Rev. Wat. Edwards, of Llanblethian, Glamorganshire, to Miss Sar. Powell, of Cwmwyse, Breconshire.

Died.] At Swansea, Mrs. Carder.—Mr. D. Roderick, justly respected.—68, Mr. M. Symmons.

At Haverfordwest, Thomas Bowen, esq. late a partner in the Union Bank, in that town.

At Bangor, 35, Mr. W. Parry.

At Fountain-hall, near Carmarthen, 76, Elizabeth, widow of Arthur Jones, esq. justly esteemed and lamented.—At Tregrose, Glamorganshire, 64, Joseph Davies, esq. deservedly regretted.

SCOTLAND.

The merchants of Glasgow lately held a public meeting, and agreed to petition the King's ministers, praying them to recognize the independence of the South American States.

Married.] Mr. W. Bowden, of Bath, to Margaret, daughter of Arch. Anderson, esq. of Edinburgh.—D. A. Davies, esq. to Miss S. Boyd, daughter of Andrew Seivewright, esq. of Edinburgh.—At Glasgow, Capt. Morrison, of the 43d regiment, to Elizabeth, daughter of the late Wm. Gannet, esq. Black-river, Jamaica.

Died.] At Edinburgh, 61, Alexander Campbell, esq.

At Kilmarnock, 84, Janet, widow of Hugh Parker, esq.

At Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, 81, the Hon. Mrs. Gordon, widow of the Hon. William G. of Fyvie.

IRELAND.

The Catholics of several places lately forwarded petitions to Earl Grey, Mr. Plunkett, and Mr. Brougham, to be presented to Parliament. They stated, among other things, that the union of the two kingdoms had not only produced no benefits to Ireland, but that a great proportion of the proprietors of land had withdrawn themselves from the country, by which it was deprived of her natural protectors, and the moral benefit of their example. It was further stated, that 7-8ths of the population of Ireland were Roman Catholics, and were bound by law to contribute to the maintenance of the established church, from the support of which they not only did not derive the least advantage, but, on the contrary, were requited with injury, contumely, and insult. The petitioners also complained of the administration of justice in Ireland; on local decisions, in different parts of the country, no justice was to be obtained.—The petitioners further complained of the constitution of corporate bodies in Ireland, and particularly in the county of Waterford, as productive of the greatest injustice; and they therefore prayed for inquiry into the different subjects.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Dublin, to put a check to party spirit, lately resolved, "That no public procession of the Orange Association shall be made on the 12th of July next."

Married.] At Dublin, T. Cunningham Anderson, esq. to Miss Helen Rea, of Barnwood.—William Dysart, esq. of Londonderry, to Sarah, daughter of the late Samuel Hobson, esq. of Newton-beath, near Manchester.—Major-gen. the Hon. C. W. Harris, to Isabella, daughter of R. H. Temple, esq. of Waterstown, Westmeath.

Died.] At Loughry, county Tyrone, Jane, wife of Robert Lindsey, esq.—At Rush, near Dublin, at an advanced age, A. Ward, esq. of Ward-hill.

DEATH ABROAD.

Aged 27, Robert Roberts, esq. of Demerara, where he distinguished himself as an attorney-at-law. His amiable disposition, and extensive capacity, excited the respect and admiration of his numerous friends and relatives. He was the eldest son of Evan Roberts, esq. of North Brixton, Surrey.

*** The usual Supplement Number, containing the substance of the principal Works of the half-year, will appear on the 1st of August, with the First Number of the Fifty-eighth Volume.